PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,529.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2.00 P.M.				
23rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6663	INDIA	7911
30th "	ARABIA	7983		
17th "	ARCADIA	6663	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	11569		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence by the Company's Tenders. Special attention is requested to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Feb.	SALSETTE	6030	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7983		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9605
8th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10569
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

EXTRA PASSENGER STEAMER

At Special Cheap Rates.

THE S.S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL CHEAP RATES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

Rates subject to 10 per cent. Surcharge.

For Application for Passage and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY & GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

	A.	B.	Third Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.
From Bombay & Karachi,	1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.	All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
[illegible]	440	704	352	528	325	495
[illegible] Genoa & Naples	468	748	374	561	359	538
[illegible]	573	935	495	770	489	640
[illegible]	605	990	517	793	463	704
Rates overland via Genoa or Marseilles [illegible]						
Morning via Marseilles or Naples	852	1135	576	9950	489	909
[illegible]	66	..	49	...	33	..

Steamers leaving Karachi for Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 16	....	Nov. 7
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 17	....	Nov. 10
City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	....	Dec. 5
Trafford Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18
				1909
City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14	....	Jan. 5
		1909		
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	....	Feb. 2

PROPOSED SPRING SAILINGS.

		1909.	1909.	1909.
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 14	Feb. 10	....
City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 11	....
City of London	...	Feb. 15	Mch. 23	....
City of Manchester	...	Mch 8	....	Apl. 2
City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	....	Apl. 20
Trafford Hall	...	Apl 23	....	May 12
City of Glasgow	...	May 20	....	June 9

First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and accommodation for 5—12 passengers.

Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viâ.
LINGA	3171	Mon 5th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	nesr. 1st Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LILAVA	2171	Fri. 2nd Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

*Via Porbunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2917 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Oct, sailing (or Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Gombra Mahomera and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badovich	1st October	1908
CORFOU	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badovich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 4 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5699	G. Bergagliau,	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
American Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 67, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,688	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Berthon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,335	Guiganou	15th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5338	Schmitz	9th Oct, 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATINO	4,380	L. Manchini	15th Oct. 1908.
D. RALDUINO	4,389	D. Magvasini	16th Nov. 1908.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Manchini	13th Dec. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908.
ISONIA	6,049	G. Rolando	17th Nov. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
is OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon.	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY Manager

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468 244 55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco.
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	City of Mexico.
Honekong,	Yokohama,	Washington,
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila,	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP — " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co. (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Raiah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application,

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than towns manufacturers' prices. Also many other models. Lamps, Sundries and Accessories at half usual prices.

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MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 838 LIVERPOOL.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,528,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bangkok,	Kobe,	Penang.
Bombay,	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta.	Melbourne,	Singapore
Colombo.	Penang.	Sydney.
Foochow.	Perth.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Rangoon.	Yokohama
Hongkong.	Sandakan.	
Kandy.	Shanghai.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GEEIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms, to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 7, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storing Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Papers, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs Made and supplied—Chowk No. 6.

POONA RACES-1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

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GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.	Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.
GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.	Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x. Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

Just without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION.

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, supersoding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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A most Soothing & Refreshing Preparation for the Skin, and makes the

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beautifully Soft and White. It effectually disperses Freckles, Redness, Roughness, Cures Irritation, Cutaneous Eruptions, Spots, &c., renders the

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1908.

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119 daily non-stop runs were made on
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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Stacing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorates, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, sore throat, symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or derbyshire neck, it improves the genera' health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food." or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A N

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES, and Sundries, Tinware articles, Mutton Suet, Straw and covering and dammering will be received by the Medical Store-keeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on the 2nd November, 1908.

Written application must be made for Tender and Schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

A. MOORHEAD, M.B., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Offg. Medical Storekeeper to Govt., Bombay.
BOMBAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

SEALED TENDERS for MEDICAL STORE SUPPLIES will be received up to 12 noon, on the 2nd November, 1908.

Tender and schedule forms can be had on written or personal application on payment of a fee of one rupee per set.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

W. G. RICHARDS, MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES,
MADRAS, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1908.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING Co., LD.

THE following Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the above Company held on the 21st day of July, 1908, was confirmed as a special Resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th day of August, 1908 :—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., C. H. B. FORBES,
Secretaries & Treasurers. Chairman.
Bombay, 19th August, 1908.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR 1909.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited is prepared to receive (up to 5 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1908), TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following articles during the TWELVE months ending 31st December, 1909:—

Castor oil	about	900 candies	
Cocoanut oil	"	1,000	do
Kerosene oil	"	8,83,000	pounds
Mineral Axle oil	"	1,02,800	gallons
Cylinder oil	"	14,300	do
Linseed oil, Boiled	"	9,000	do
Do. Raw	"	1,760	do
Cotton Waste, Reelers'	"	700	hundred-weights
Do. Weavers'	"	1,160	do
Flax	"	3,100	pounds
Country Sealing Wax	"	11,000	do
Heavy Mineral Grease	"	33000	do
Antifriction Grease	"	5,500	do
Spirits of Wine, Cocoanut-chocnined	"	1,800	gallons

Miscellaneous Stores, as per Schedules A, B, C & D, Stationery, as per Schedule.

II. For detailed Notice and Tender forms apply to—

THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
South Indian Railway,
Negapatam.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and Credits of THACKER HARIDAS DAYAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, deceased.

KHIMJI ASSUR VERSJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing in Mollkhana, within the Fort of Bombay, the maternal uncle on behalf of LAXMI DAS HARIDAS and RAMDAS HARIDAS, the minor sons of the deceased, ..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Registrar.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 23rd day of September, 1908.

Messrs. DIKSHIT, DHUNJISHA and SOONDERDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 23RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.-N. Railway and G. I. P. Railway. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

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They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
They are the same comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose
Prices of Frames only inclusive of fitting :—
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The Rates for subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for six months in advance, including delivery.

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Under the Patronage of
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22 New London Artists Direct from London, including
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 30.
Weedon Grossmith's exceedingly funny farcical comedy,
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LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
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Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and 1. Stage Boxes, Rs. 50.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence at 9-30
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OUR ARMY
SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.
Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 2, & Re. 1.
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WILL OPEN SHORTLY
And undertake a new kind of advertisements.
Persons desirous of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

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HEAD OFFICE :
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Anna. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Gleave Street, and are now located at 9, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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Under instructions Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Watson Annexe, Apollo Bunder, the following :

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3 Phaetons of pairhorses, 2 Large phaeton, 1 shigram, 1 dogcart, 4 omnibuses, 1 brake, 18 horses, going in harness, 1 cart, 2 bullocks, etc.

The above are on view at the Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd Prox., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and artistic latest design furniture, such as dining table, chairs, large mirror sideboard, whatnots, meatsafe, Waterfilter by Treacher, marble-top chependale pattern circular table and teapoys, fancy tile-top drawingroom teapoys, corner and side cabinets, plate glass door book case, office table, lady's Secretariat, elegant fan design drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich flowered tapestry and springs, reclining sofas, lady's and gent's easy chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, bevelled mirror single and double door almiras, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, hatstand, glass and porcelainware, best plated ware and cutlery by Army and Navy, old China flower jars, jail-made large Cambay Carpets, large size drawing-room velvet piled flower ground carpets with border 21 by 15 ft, full size typewriter with cover, gold cronograph repeater hunting watch, one nearly new ebonized iron frame cottage piano by Rose and Co, one year's winding clock under glass dome, etc., etc. The property of A. Barker, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property put on view 3 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Carnegy Road, New Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome artistic design furniture by Robert, Dewjee Canjee, Braslaur and others, such as sliding dining table, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bookcase, screen, cozy corner, sofas, teapoys, door curtains, clock, bedstead with horse-hair mattress, almirah, clothe press, marblestopped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawer, hatstand, chevalglass, revolving top office table and chair, office seats, ivory-in-laid and carved furniture, Persian carpets, old Persian and Chinaware, large alluminium boiler, combination water filter, garden seats, rich glassware and crockery ware, plated-ware by Elkington and Reed Barton, sweet-toned grand cottage piano built expressly for Indian climate, etc., the property of Lieut A. P. Robinson of the Royal Indian Marine and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Ballasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, the mortgagee, named in the indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively 27th, February, 1903, and 20th June, 1903, and made between Vajear Meya bin Ameer Meya and Ajam Meya bin Ameer Meya, guardians appointed by the High Court of the persons and property of Syad Ahmed Maya, Syad Fazloodin and Syad Jalaloodin, Syad Fazloodin, the minor sons and Kyroonissa and Hawabibi, the minor daughters of the late Syad Fazloodin bin Syad Samjoo, therein after called the mortgagers of the one part and the said Khan Bahadoor Dawoodbhai Moosabhai of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property described below namely :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ballasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old number 544, New No. 7781, Old Survey No. 2580, and New Survey No. 1-4020, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 701 and Street Nos. 135-138 or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a passage and beyond that by the property of Jewraj Baloo, on the west by sweepers' passage, partly belonging to the said premises and partly to the property of Shaik Kamgoodin bin Shaikh Fakroodin, on the north by the aforesaid Ballasis Road, and on the south by the property of Shaikh Kamroodin bin Shaikh Fakroodin, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the possession of the said guardians of the said minors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, for the said Khan Bahadoor Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 11th October, at Khamgam, on the Ginning Factory premises.

SALE of the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Insolvents, in a Valuable Ginning Factory, at Khamgaum together with the Land, Buildings and Out-houses, etc., relating to it.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Hiralal Shivbux, Gulanaad Joharmal, Joharmal Shivbux, Nagurmal Joharmal, Sagarmal Joharmal, Mangtelal Hiralal, and Shrilal Hiralal insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Khamgaum on SUNDAY, the 11th October, at 3 p.m., all the right, title and interest, believed to be eleven annas in a rupee of the above-named insolvents, in the following property :—

Particulars.—All the right, title, and interest of the insolvents, in the Ginning Factory at Khamgaum.

Description of gins, machinery and building of the Factory, 32 gins of patent, 1903, and 4 gins of patent, 1906, by Platt Bros., with accessories.

The boiler is steel, Lancashire, by Tinker Shenton and Co., Manchester, N. W. P. 30, 125 lbs. pressure, 3 years old, certified from 18th July, 1906 to 17th July, 1907, of registered No. 332, 20 feet long, 6 feet diameter, with dead weight and Hopkinson's Safety Valve.

Horizontal engine, by Ruston Proctor and Co., London, single cylinder of rope gearing.

1 donkey pump, 2 iron water tanks, 1 twelve feet lathe, 1 bench with two vice, anvil furnace, 2 iron tanks with two-third and one-third full ginning oil, 2 small beams of coal, &c.

Office furniture stores, etc., now lying excepting account books, papers, documents, etc.

The area of land on which the factory stands is about 3 acres, with servants' quarters, built of corrugated sheets ; office is built of masonry of 32 by 31 feet dimensions.

The said land admeasures about 3 acres and forms portion of a plot of land bearing Survey No. 30, and the said land is bounded on the East by a portion of the field belonging to Shaikh Sulleman valad Shaikh Kaloo Londhari, on the West by a portion of the field, belonging to Shaikh Kaloo valad Shaikh Gaffoor Londhari, on the South by a river and a portion of field belonging to Sulleman, on the North by land belonging to Jamnadas Potdar Nagpurvalla.

On payment of the balance of purchase money, the Acting Official Assignee will hand over possession of the said property to the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office, at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The above Factory is now on view.

N. B.—Private offices of the above will be received by the Auctioneers up to 10th October.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpatty, formerly known as Panthaky's Wadi, in front of Allbless Baug, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th October next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the following 12 very valuable building plots:

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
1	1,028	7	986
2	1,263	8	781
3	916	9	656
4	916	10	541
5	608	11	487
6	1,046	12	750

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Maruti Lane, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Rustom and K. R. Cama and on account and risk of the mortgagors Sorabji and Nowroji Bamonji Pavri, in pursuance of the power of sale vested under the mortgage, dated the 2nd March 1905, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate, lying and being at Maruti Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 764 and 117, New Survey Nos. 3788, 3729, Collector's Old Nos. 442, 454, Collector's New Nos. 5569 and 5482, and by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under A. Ward No. 2478, Street No. 66, and bounded on the east by the properties of Lakhmidas Govindji Kumwa and others, on the West and North by the properties of Jeewanjee Edulje Bhomjee, and on the South by the said Marooti Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome, strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness, and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p. m. (S. T), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 41 Marine Lines, opposite the Officers' Mess, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved, made to order, dining, drawing, bed-room and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinet, glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Australian iron safe, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one chesnut waler gelding 15 hands, 7 years, good jumper and showy trapper, perfectly confidential, good lady's hack, believed sound, etc., etc., the property of P. L. Fitz Gibbon, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the 7th proximo, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Top Floor, Meher Mansion, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinets, glass door almyrahs, chest-of drawers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Australian iron safe, Hinks' and Ditmar's table hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of A. J. L. Stewart, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Send in by the Proprietors, Two Volumes, By Stanley [illegible] Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 4, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR
Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen
Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists,
Oilmanstores, Wine Merchants, Etc.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 30th day of September, 1908, sell by Public Auction,

1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.

Have now on view an exceptional display of

NOVELTIES

Selected with discrimination in

PARIS

nothing too cheap to be truly cheap, and nothing too dear to be extravagant. A distinct revelation to those who are unacquainted with the Co's stock, to find what charming and dainty articles can be acquired at such moderate prices.

ALL VISITORS are welcome, with the assurance that they incur no obligation to purchase.

36 MEADOWS STREET, 11 EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa 1,301 tons, Captain W C Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh etc. with a general cargo, 26 cases opium and 138 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Walton Hall, 3,203 tons, Captain J Leary will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and paint.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J L Feuvre, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Cost ports with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Assaye, 4,358 tons, Captain C. L. Daniel, will sail to-day for Shanghai &c., with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo —Mr and Mrs. A. C. W. Rosbery, Mr. Ruttonchund, Mr G R Christie, Mr and Mrs Kemp, Mr P Kennedy, Miss Chistran, Mr W P Smell, Rev B Paul, Rev B Lewis, and Maj A C Pitman. For Adelaide.—Mr and Mrs W A Kelly, and 4 children. For Yokohama—Mr and Mrs B S Bamji and infant, Mr Watmsley.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt Ingoldsby Aiken.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence...Comdr Gardner ...R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S DufferinComdr Berry.10-10..Africa.R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Hoddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

FOREIGN NAVY.

Seeadler.....Capt.....Meurer .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 29.

Africa	1301	Morrison	M M & Co
Bahadur	2936	Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Brenson	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Clutra	1917	Kaselburn	M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Cutbush	P Gulf M M & Co
Firoze	2005	Watson	Bo & P S N Co
Galovale	2441	Secarf	Cory Bros
Inchborva	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant	4778	Kindall	K N & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar	460	Billett	W & A G & Co
Kirklee	2275	Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.	316	Butler	M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Alsen	T Morrison & Co
Oceana	3507	Shanghai	27-10 P & O S N Co
Strathfillan	2816	Hilton	W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum	1918	Davison M'tins	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter	Shah S N Co of India
Singapore	2786	Taylor	K Nizon & Co
Shah Nasir	2555	Revill	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Strathspey	2852	Osborn	W & A G & Co
Salveig	2862	Tronick	T Morrison & Co
Sanctoria	2378	Ward	The Bombay Co
Strathavon	2830	Campbell	K N & Co
Vadala	2164	Fenvre	M M & Co
Virawa	2176	Emmett	Calcutt M M & Co
Vellore	3168	Pattie	T Morrison & Co
Wearbeck	2164	Fenvre	W & A G & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co
Zambesi	2415	Baker	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 29.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair	3280	Oliver			N F F Muir & Co
B Aleppo	2537	Wing	Hull	7-10	F Muir & Co
C&B W Hall	3293	Leary	K'chi	1-10	K N & Co
D&E Onlra	3963	MacCalblam	Antwerp	7-10	M M & Co
H Mozaffari	4387	Molony	Jeddah	3-10	B & P S NCo
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co
L Bahadari	329	Fakeera	Revairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Delhi	4383	Andrews	S'ghai	26-10	P & OCo
N Gaesenbe	2297	Storey	Barrow	3-10	R A Willis
O Nalderi	1169	Gray	Busreh	4-10	B & P S N Co
P Umsinga	1869	Robertson	M'borough	8-10	W&A G& Co

H W P D

Indravati	518	Fakeera	Mangalore	2-10	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Umballa	3426	Rait	Calcutta	29-9 M M & Co
2	Scindia	3233	Kelsy	L'pool	11-10 W & A G & Co
3	St. Michael	2419	Parsell	Hull	3-10 K N & Co
4	Majidi	1857	Cortes	Jeddah	6-10 B & P S N Co
5	Matia	2433	Archer	Genoa	1-10 T Morrison & Co
6	Africa	2565	Badessich	Trieste	1-10 A L S NCo
9	Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	K'chi	2-10 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Assaye	4395	Daniel	Shanghai	30-9 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	10-10 P & O C
16	Alavi	2331	Hill	Jeddah	10-10 B & P S N Co

M W P D

Brichstag	1319	Jacobson	Zhauzibar	3-10	A Strardes

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Africa s	Morrison	Busreh, Sept 17
	Bezwada s	Carey	Calcutta, Sept 17
	Mayodi Maru s	Hands	Kobe, &c

DEPARTURE.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Barbara s	Parkham	Antwerp, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday :—

Steamer Walton Hall, Leary, for Karachi.
" Assaye, Daniel, for Shanghai, &c.
" Vadala, Feuvre, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—
Steamer Africa, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Umballa, for Calcutta, &c,

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre. arrived at London on the morning of the 28th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mongolia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 27th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara, left London on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived on the 29th instant at Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—12 balas hemp, Ebjee Qomersey; 3,712 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 562 bales wool, C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—104 bales hemp, R Muncherji.

FOR HULL.

Alleppo s—600 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.
St Michael s—70 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umsinga s—214 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Umsinga s—1,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 30 bales cotton waste, F F Campbell and Co; 80 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—220 bales cottonfly, N Peerbhoy; 359 bales cotton, 8,853 cwts mowraseed, 666 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,553 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

St Michael s—113 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—990 cwts mowraseed, 990 cwts poppyseed, 129 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—160 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 40 bales cotton, C Roggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cottan, The New Mofussil Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—40 bales fibre, Alois Schiveigen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—4 cwts genda horns, M H E Ellias; 1 case pearls, Pahoomall Brothers: 26 cases opium, P and O Co; 2 cwts horns, K N Meanee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—19 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th September.

438.—Detail for the week ending 3rd Proximo :—To-day, Wednesday, 30th inst.—There will be no Parade for "G" Coy.

Friday, 2nd Prox—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Mufti.

439.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily except Sundays.

440.—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company :—

No 4136 Vol D J MacDonnell.
No 6473 Vol A E D'Mello.

441. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Cadets on Saturday the 3rd proximo.

All Companies to parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a m. Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

TRUE SWADESHISM.

The Manufacture of Felt Caps.

"The Indian Textile Journal" writes :—A new industry is about to be started in Bombay with native capital and under native management. The little skull cap or felt "topee" that has of late taken the fancy of all classes of people in this country is in as large a demand as any other article of every-day use. The felt caps or "topees" now imported are mostly of English make in the case of the superior article, while the inferior quality comes from Italy. Messrs Thanawalla, Shroff and Co, of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, are now engaged in erecting a factory at Parel, which will be equipped with the latest machinery for the manufacture of caps and hats from felt made of Indian wool, the whole process from the cleaning of the raw material to completion of the finished article being done on the spot. It is intended to make the caps for all requiremants from the coarsest to the finest, the latter being equal, if not superior, to the best English-made article. The Indian Felt Topee Manufacturing Co. will be the trade name under which the business will be carried on, the technical part of the work being delegated to Mr. Janardhan S. Shroff, who has had a thorough insight into the different processes of felt hat manufacture as carried on in England and Austria, while Mr. Narbheram P. Shroff will be in charge of the commercial part of the work. Mr. P. N. Shroff has had a good many years' business experience in Europe. The outturn is estimated at close upon fifty thousand caps per month, and the way in which the preliminaries have been arranged and the plant laid out will, we have no doubt, conduce to the success of an undertaking which deserves every support from the public. An illustrated description of the factory, which is expected to be ready by the end of September next, will appear in an early issue of this Journal.

A RETURN has been issued from the Royal Irish Constabulary Office showing for each month of the present year from January to June the number of cattle driver, and the number of cases (a) of firing into houses and at persons (b) of complete boycott, (c) of partial boycott. The total number of cattle drives during the period of six months was 418, and of firing 75. The total number of prosecution for the offences detailed by the return was 98 for the six months. The number of convictions was 13 ; of dismissals, 53. The number of persons bound over to keep the peace was 845. The number of claims granted on grounds of malicious injuries was 258 ; the number of similar claims refused, 93. The total amount of damages awarded was £19,178,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TOPHAM.—September 29, Mary Josephine, the beloved wife of W. W. Topham, aged 28 years. Funeral will leave her residence, Naigaum, at 5 p. m. Friends and relatives will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATERFIELD—September 16. at Quetta, the wife of Major A. Waterfield, of a daughter.

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QUININE,

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.; High water, 1-45m., 1-38a.; Low water, 7-32m., 7-40a.

Departure of Sir George Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 8-15 a.m.

Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports. 5-30 p. m.

Meeting of Bombay University Senate and Convocation for conferring degrees, 5-45 p.m.

Adjourned Meeting of the Office-bearers and the Managing Committee of "King Edward VII Relief Society for the Poor of Bombay," Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum Back Road, at 6 p. m. (B. T.)

Bandmann Theatre : the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Football—Friendly game, R. G. A. vs. Telegraphs, Cooperage, 5-35 p.m.

Rovers Sprinting Competition, Finals, Government Telegraphs vs. Worcesters, Cooperage, evening.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 1.—Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome : Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 2 25m., 2-14a.; Low water, 8-6m., 8-17a.

Friday, October 2.—P. and O. steamer "Arcadia" with English mails of 18th September, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Bandmann's Hippodrome ; Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 3-16m., 2-59a. Low water, 8 51m., 9-6a.

Saturday, October 3.—Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 o'clock. Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Maharana Ajitsinghji Mills Company, office of Mr. Muncherjha B. Chothia, 17, Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome : Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 26m. ; High water, 4-23m. 4-5a.; Low water. 10-9m., 10-20a.

Sunday, October 4—16th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 25m.; High water, 5-47m., 5-36a.; Low water, 6-42a.

Monday, October 5.—Banks closed : Hindu Dasara holiday, Cricket : Gymkhana A. Team vs. G. I.P. Railway, home; B. Team vs. Government Telegraph, away. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 7-20m., 7-18a. Low water, 6-2m., 2-5a.

Tuesday, October 6.—Vishnu Cotton Mill, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m.; High water, 8-30m., 8-34a ; Low water, 1-34m., 2-55a.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the members of the Improvement Trust Board was held yesterday afternoon, when business of a formal character was disposed of. The Hon. Mr. G. O. W Dunn presided.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—A Lecture illustrated by 50 lantern slides, will be given on the "English Parliament" this evening at the Y. M. C. A. at 9-15 p. m. by Professor J. N. Fraser, M.A. The Hon. Chief Justice of Bombay the will preside. Admission 4 annas : Open to ladies.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Bandu Krishna, a Hindu, aged twenty-five, employed in an ink factory in 7th Kamatipura Lane was climbing a ladder on Monday when his foot slipped and he fell from a height of eight feet and fractured his skull. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died in the evening.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day the 30th instant at 6 p. m. (S.T.) Paper to be read:—"Balis and Totems," by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., Chief Judge, Savantwadi. Members and friends are invited to attend.

DEATH OF A CUTCHI MEMON :—Within a short time of the death of his father, Haji Saboo Sidik, a wealthy merchant of this city, his only son, Bachumia died on Monday of typhoid fever. He was taking much interest in the building of a New Musafarkhana for Hadjis. Much sympathy is felt for the deceased's family.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC GOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The British Government has always at heart the public good and so it has ever been contriving schemes to promote it. Many ways and means are thought of and devised by the English politicians to make their rule in India just and merciful. Imperial and Provincial Councils are going to be enlarged to give more scope to the natives in the deliberation of laws and regulations to be adopted for the government of the people. Such a course will no doubt be a boon in its way. But will the endeavours of the Government in the way they are made alone go to make the British rule a British one—just and merciful? All the constitutional means so long and generously undertaken by the Government have fallen short of the desired effect. And why? Because the execution of them has been entrusted to the hands of natives who have played a most wily and selfish part in the history of our nation. They have made a monopoly of Government Service. Their hatred and contempt of classes other than themselves are proverbial. Until the Government copiously purges the service of these exclusives the best of constitutional and humane methods will fail to meet the just requirements of a mass of people consisting of varied castes and creeds.

The power to administer the laws has remained in the hands of the priestly class so long since the rise of the Peshwas that they have come to look upon it as a grant from the Crown to them for their sole dealing. With this understanding on their part they exercise the powers, small or great, that lie in their hands, arbitrarily to profit themselves and their kith and kin to the detriment of the lower classes with the result that the Government is without cause blamed for injustice and absolute power. A few places have of late been bestowed on non-Brahmins but the real exercise of power rests in the Brahmins. Almost all the higher and lower grades of service open to natives are occupied by them. The court houses are more or less filled with them. The offices of Village Accountants are theirs exclusively. They claim them as their heritages.

The farmer whose valuable time is required at the plough is made in his blissful ignorance to wait days and months and years at the desk of a Brahmin scribbler to put that little functionary in motion to forward his petition to the proper officer or to get an order or a copy of a document duly signed, sealed, registered and delivered. The ways these things are arranged need no description. The Government dues may be small but the push through the channels is expensive. There is considerable waste of time, money and energy. The aggregate charges which in the view of the farmer make the price of his litigation increase tenfold the Government duties and thus the party is led to believe that litigation under the British Government is excessively costly. The judicial decrees and orders of the highest courts of judicature founded on the soundest principles of law and justice are with skilful artifices frustrated by petty writers and Village Accountants upon whom falls the final execution of them, and the litigant is set on his round again to fight his just cause in a court of law. He is impoverished and forced to work for his daily bread while the scribes and accountants of his village are better fed and clothed and lodged than their neighbour.

The uneducated backward classes, who form the majority, while smarting under such grievances, become dissatisfied and in their ignorance lay the whole blame at the door of Government for its laws and regulations. The authors of the acts of injustice themselves incite them to dislike the most humane form of government prevailing and to bring it into hatred. The ignorant masses are, by artful designs deliberately formed, led astray by the selfish agitators of the higher class, who come from the writer's stock, as was lately experienced in Bombay. The poor people fall innocent victims to the machinations of the scheming class, suffer in life and limb, render their families destitute and are punished by Government for breaking the law and order into the bargain. The Government ought to disarm the crafty class of all power in the administration of justice. Then only the best intentions of the British Government, whose noblest motive is the public good, will with ease be carried into effect to the continued happiness, progress and prosperity of the nation.—Yours, &c.,

B. B. N.

September 28.

WANT AND HIGH PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In consideration of the prevalence of high prices of food stuffs, the necessaries of life and high rents, Government, Railway Companies, Port and Improvement Trusts and various other public bodies, large employers of labour, moved by generous feeling of sympathy and commisseration towards their servants, have been graciously pleased to sanction grain and rent allowances to give some relief to their low-paid clerks for which they cannot but feel deeply grateful to their benefactors. In fact, the price of every article, necessary for the comfort and well being of man, and rents have risen very high and the state of things has been a source of deep and corroding anxieties in the households of clerks, who do not draw sufficient salaries. It is, indeed, a heart-rending sight to see children crying for bread and call for decent clothing and the father of the family is in utter despair to meet the crying appeals. Almost everyone, be he a father, a brother, or a husband, has somebody or other depending on him : want and hardships press on all. Nothing but dire circumstances have compelled many a bread winner to adopt arrangements so hard to human nature, denying to themselves and their dear and beloved ones the sweets and pleasures of mutual company and consolation by removing them to the moffusil for years and years,—simply because the living there is comparatively less costly. Of course, monthly remissions have to be made for the maintenance of the families but in the case of bread winners having children to be educated the separation of the father or the brother from the children or the wards operates with greater force to the prejudice of the parties concerned, as the educational establishments Bombay possesses the mofussil lacks. I believe the only public body of importance which has not yet come forward to relieve the distress of its employes, is the Bombay Municipality, which proudly waves the banner inscribed, in glaring letters, the grand motto, "Urbs Prima in Indis." I do not want the Municipality to be over generous but consistent with the high motto ; it is difficult to believe how the milk of human kindness has run so dry. Why the condition of Municipal servants who have to work hard through long, weary, hours, does not excite pity and compassion in the hearts of the Civic rulers, is a mystery. I trust however, that these few lines will attract the attention of the powers that be and induce our premier Municipality to follow the noble example of Government and other bodies, thus placing its employes and their families under a deep debt of

GRATITUDE.

A VILLAGE WELL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

An interesting ceremony of dedicating a well for public use and declaring it open for such use was performed within the limits of the village of Navrangpur in the Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District under the presidentship of Mr. Robertson, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Taluka, on the 26th instant at 10 A.M. Navrangpur is situate about six miles from the Ahmedabad station on the other side of the Sabarmati River. It is to the north-east of the city. The well is on the high road between Ahmedabad and Behcharaji and the other villages of Chuwal. It is much frequented by wayfarers and carts carrying produce to the Ahmedabad Market. It is about the place where the well is constructed that travellers stop for rest and the carts are unyoked.

There were present at the ceremony Mr. Robertson, the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar, Messrs. Girdharlal Amratlal Dessai, Manilal Lalubai and a large number of Patidars from Navrangpur, Madalpur and the neighbouring villages. After the arrival of Mr. Robertson and the guests, the Honourable Mr. Parekh gave the following account of the circumstances under which the well was constructed:—"During the great Famine of 1899-1900 when the rains failed altogether in the greater part of India, the distress in which the country was plunged evoked sympathy, not only in this country, but also in distant places such as Japan, Europe and America. Our connection with England being greater than with other places, the sympathy evoked there was greater ; and several bodies and individuals started funds for helping our countrymen in their distress. Mr. A. J. Wilson, the Editor of the "Investor's Review," started one of these funds and asked the middle class people of England to contribute their guineas and shillings towards alleviating the distress in this country. This appeal resulted in the collection of about Rs. 10,000. This amount was distributed between the orphanages and other relief associations in this country and the accounts were published in the "Review" for the information of the public. Some charitable gentlemen sent contributions after the accounts were closed and Mr. Wilson sent the amount so received to Sir William Wedderburn whose name is well known in this country. Sir William Wedderburn sent over the money to my friend Mr. Dinsha Wachha with a request that in utilizing it he should bear in mind that the donors wished that a well should be sunk. Mr. Dinsha asked me which would be the proper place for sinking the well within the amount that was available. While the matter was under consideration the Patel of Madalpur informed me about the great necessity of sinking a well in this locality and asked me to help him in obtaining contributions for this useful work. I mentioned this to Mr. Dinsha and it appeared to us that the money received through Sir William Wedderburn could not be used better than in constructing a well here. I accordingly informed the Navrangpur and Madalpur Patels that they should execute the work efficiently and economically and they would be paid the expenses out of the moneys we had got from England. The well has actually cost more than the amount received from England and this deficiency was made up in India and Navrangpur and by a Shahukar of Navrangpur. The well work was supervised by the Patels of Madalpur and they caused the villagers to contribute voluntary labour and the work has been executed very satisfactorily and with great economy. If this work had been done through the Public Works Department Agency, it would have cost much more than it has done. I wish to acknowledge the interest that the Patels of Madalpur and Navrangpur and the Vania Shahukar of the latter village have taken in the construction of this well and the help they have given to it from time to time. This work is an indication of the close ties of relationship between our country and the inhabitants of England and what deep sympathy they feel for us in our distress. We ought to feel very grateful to the donors for their contributions which have enabled us to carry out this useful work. I request you now, Mr. Robertson, to declare that the well is dedicated to the public and that it is open to public use from to-day. I trust the Local Board will take this well in their charge and that they will not allow this momento of the Englishman's sympathies in our distress to fall into disrepair."

Mr. Robertson declared the well open for the public use. He said that the people should feel thankful to the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Parekh for having come all the way from Bombay to take part in the ceremony. They should also thank Mr R. B. Lalshankar for the interest he takes in the public good. Mr. Lalshankar has retired from the Government service, but he does not spend his time in idleness. He works night and day towards various objects of public good. The well marks the sympathy of the inhabitants of England for the inhabitants of this place. I declare the well open for the public good.

Mr. Lalshankar thanked Mr. Robertson for having come over to such a distance, notwithstanding very pressing official work, to take part in the ceremony. He said Mr. Robertson was a very sympathetic officer and took interest in the people within his charge. The people of England who never knew the names of the people nor their village had shown their love and regard for the country by sending this help to them as a mark of their sympathy in their distress and the people of this country should reciprocate by showing their regard and gratefulness for the favour that they receive from them and the sympathy they feel for them. Mr. Girdharlal Amratlal Desai seconded the motion which was passed with acclamation. Then nosegays were distributed and the meeting dispersed. The following is the inscription on the well :—

"This well and the masonry platform have been constructed from contributions received from Captain Arthur St. John, Revd. Philip Wicksted and Mr. Charles Wicksted, gentlemen from England, through the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh and have been dedicated for public use."

A TERRIBLE fire broke out on the 30th August in the old French quarter of New Orleans, U.S.A., and fanned by a fair wind the flames spread with amazing rapidity throughout the district, destroying a large number of wholesale warehouses, manufacturies, and stores. The total damage was estimated to exceed £300,000.

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A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

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THE GLOVE STYLE.

The "Glove" style is another of the stud series which can be used with a double collar, in a very large variety of very pretty designs.
Price, Re. 1 each.

THE WEST END SCARF.

The West End Handkerchief ties in very rich quality, silks, in fancy flowers and innumerable other designs, spots, stripes, Tartan plades, black and white chicks and assorted mixtures to tie into a magnificent knot, very dressy.
Price, Rs. 1-12, 2-4, 2-8, 2-12 and Rs. 3-8 each.

THE STUDHOLME SCARF.

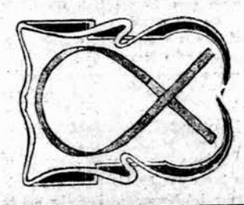
The Studholme Scarf in a large new range of styles and designs.
Price, As. 10 and Rs. 1-8 each.

WHITE FELT PANAMA HATS.

Smart and up-to-date White Felt Hats, in the Panama Shape, all the rage, these Hats can early be cleaned with French Chalk or Blanco in all sizes. Price, Rs. 4-8 each.

GENTS' WALKING STICKS.

Latest improved fashionable Handles in any style and shape.
Price, Rs. 4-12, 6-12, 7-8 and 9-8.



Cost collar spring as per above. Price, As. 8.

THE ACTON HOSE SILK CLUB STRIPED BELTS THE BEDFORD HOSE.

The Acton Knicker Hose, with very Pretty fancy turn-overtops, as per illustration in soft pliable quality, recommended for good wear.
Price, Rs. 1-8 per pair.

Silk Club striped belts made of stout silk hebbing fastening in front with 2 snake buckles, 2 1-2 inches wide.
Price, Rs. 2-4 each.
Boys' Electric belts in stripes.
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The Bedford Knicker Hose with fancy turn overtop in soft and durable make will wear well.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per pair.

THE LITTLE GEM SCARF CLIP.

The little Gem Scarf Clips in plain gold and set with coloured stones.
Price, As. 8 per pair, the Sinclair tie retainer in gilt with Pearl tops.
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The little Gem Scarf clip in plain gold with Pearl tops.
Price, As. 14 per pair and Re. 1 per pair.

THE "NOVELTY" FRAME AND TIE.

Tymaka tie Frame to fix a tie in knot shapes No. 1, 2, 3 and No. 4. You can affix either of the above shapes on this Frame.
Price, As. 8 only.

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THE HIT OF THE SEASON OUR FAMOUS TYMAKA TIE
the stock ready for use in self colour and in fancy designs.
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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A LEGEND OF SEHWAN.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—At a distance of about a hundred miles to the north of Hyderabad (Sind) at the verge of a swamp, two miles from the Indus, lies the town of Sehwan, which, by reason of its being a place of great antiquity, has been hallowed by endless tradition. Its position and site make it probable that it is no other than "the City of Sambus, Rajah of the Indian Mountaineers," mentioned by Alexander the Great. This city during the campaigns of Alexander in Sind, was under the political control of the Brahmans, who either defied him, or if they submitted at first, speedily rebelled. Sehwan abounds in curious remains, and from the archæological, and even architectural, stand-point it is full of interest. Ruined mosques and mausoleums, which unmistakeably proclaim its former wealth and grandeur, may be seen in abundance. But by far the most interesting and colossal monument of those bygone days, is the oval-shaped castle, which overlooks the town, and is perhaps as old as the age of the Greeks. This fine specimen of ancient Sindhi architecture has fallen into utter decay, and now looks a vast, shapeless mass; but its crumbling walls and arches still show traces of a glorious past. There lurks a legend behind this castle, which attributes its existence to the agency of a fairy called from her resplendent and ravishing beauty, Bad-rul-Jamal or "Full-moon of beauty." Be that as it may the present stern and almost forbidding appearance of the castle, makes it look very much like a veritable haunt of fairies and other kindred creatures of the invisible world. If excavations be undertaken in its neighbourhood, they may possibly yield interesting relics of the past. Even in the days of the Amirs, Sehwan had not entirely lost its once-enjoyed glory and renown. It was a popular seat of learning, where logic and philosophy, theology and divinity, grammar and rhetoric were studied by those who aspired to the pretentious title of Ulama or Learned. At present the chief object of interest in Sehwan is the celebrated shrine of Lal Shahbaz, about six or seven centuries old. It is situated in the centre of the town, and its interior is artistic alike in design and in execution. It rests under a lofty and magnificent dome, which rises from one end of a quadrangular building, which is very handsomely decorated and artistically painted. In this building lies the tomb of Lal Shahbaz. A piece of "kimkhab" or brocade, with two other palls of red silk, are suspended over the sepulchre, which itself is decorated with peacock's feathers. On the walls which surround it are inscribed in Naskhi characters several verses from the Koran and praises of Lal Shahbaz. Small bells, conch-shells, beads and flowers make up the rest of the adornments of the shrine. Pigeons are encouraged to perch on the palls, which shade the sacred tomb, perhaps because they are supposed to belong to the race of that pigeon, which as Mahomedan tradition goes, Mahomed made pass for the Holy Ghost. At any rate, they are held sacred in the precincts of Mecca itself, and are generally considered as emblems of peace by the Mahomedans.

As there exist no authentic history regarding this saint, whose remains give celebrity and sanctity to Sehwan, we can only refer to legend and tradition. Of these various legends and traditions, it may be said that their name is legion. The Saint's real name is supposed to have been Usman Marwandi, which fact is borne out by his being commonly called Qalandar Lal Marwandi. But why did he adopt the name or title of Lal Shahbaz? Or, if he did not affect it himself, who conferred it upon him, and with what signification!—are the questions which cannot very satisfactorily and reliably be answered. One tradition which gains most credence with the people of Sind, says that the epithet Lal was given him, because on one occasion he sat a whole year in a brass vessel placed on a fiercely burning fire. When he came out of it, as might perhaps be expected, the colour of his skin was red. This, it is alleged, he did, to imitate Abraham, who, however, according to one story, was shot into the midst of a fire by Nimrod's order, and was there only for three days and not one year, when he was miraculously saved by the Angel Gabriel.

The Hindus, who also worship the tomb, have quite a different tale to tell. According to them Lal was the patronymic of a Hindu Rajah called Rajah Bhartri, who, it is believed by them to have been the Lal Shahbaz of Sehwan. He is reputed to have been a very just and virtuous king. One day a Brahman presented him with Ambrosia. The Rajah did not eat it himself, but gave it to his queen to whom he was fondly attached on account of her great beauty. Now the queen had a paramour who was the royal syce, and she passed on the gift to him as a token of her love. The syce, in his turn, bestowed it on a woman with whom he was on terms of intimacy. This woman being struck with remorse at her mis-spent life, thought herself unworthy of such a food. She therefore sent it to the Rajah, by way of a "nazranah" or present. His surprise may easily be imagined. After careful inquiry, he arrived at the bottom of the whole affair, and was so disgusted with his fickle spouse and the world, that he renounced them both and became an ascetic. The whole story appears to be a fabrication which artfully justifies the devotion of the Hindus to the shrine of a Mahomedan.

The word Shahbaz is as fantastically explained as Lal. The term itself is the composite of two Persian words: Shah (Prince) and Baz (Falcon). The whole word means "the royal falcon." The reason why the epithet was given, is "that Lal Shahbaz transformed himself into a falcon, in order to effect the release of a friend Shaikh Sadr, who had been impaled by an infidel king on suspicion of magical practices." It is probable that these epithets are in no way connected with the fanciful explanations, favoured by the folklore of Sind. They must be referred to the original meanings they bear. The word Lal has three distinct meanings. It may mean (1) red, (2) dear, or (3) mute. Now the epithet Lal might have been given to Lal Shahbaz in reference to any one of the three above mentioned meanings. In the first instance, it would bear the significance of "one who is spiritually red," an idea very common in the Sindhi and Persian languages; in the second, "one who is dearly loved by all," and in the third, "one who observes silence," as some orders of the sufi mystics actually practise. In the same way the word Shah-baz may be accounted for. It means, as we have said above, "Royal falcon." It is by no means uncommon in Persian to call an eminent sufi mystic or divine by the name of Shahbaz e Ma'rifat, Shahbaz-e Ilm-e-Azali or Shahbaz-e-Iraqiqat, or simply Shahbaz. The idea underlying is this. The sufi mystic is supposed to penetrate into divine mysteries as boldly and unremittingly as a falcon does into every nook and corner for its prey. The epithet Shahbaz is further affected as a "nom de plume" or "takhalus" by poets, but in the case of Lal Shahbaz we have no evidence to lead us to the supposition that he was a poet also. The only other facts of any actual biographical character in regard to Lal Shahbaz, which can be gathered from the innumerable legends which shroud him may be briefly sketched as follows:—He came to Sind from the province of Khorasan to the North-east of Persia. He was born in the city of Merv at Khorasan. Tradition says nothing as to why he left the lovely and fragant rose gardens of Persia for the parched and barren wastes of Sind. He appears to have been a great scholar and philologist. There exist a few treatises on Grammar and Rhetoric which are ascribed to him. The study of these books formed part of the curriculum of the several madrassahs or colleges which flourished in different parts of Sind in the days of the Amirs. But it is not as an author, nor as a scholar, that he lives in the memory of the Sindhis. He is looked upon as the greatest saint of Sind. He was the Sheikh or superior in Sind, of the order of Sufi Dervishes, called the Jalaliyah, from their founder Sayad Jalal-ud-Din of Bokhara. It is a custom in the East to invest a learned and pious man with divine attributes, and accredit him with the power of working miracles. Popular belief ascribes endless miracles to this saint, which were it not for the fact that they make a rather severe demand on one's credulity, would afford a very interesting study in the psychic phenomena. The Indus is subject to his commands; no vessel dares to pass his shrine without first making a propitiatory offering at his tomb; barren women touch his tomb, and directly the curse of sterility is removed; chronic diseases pronounced as incurable by physicans, disappear as soon as the sacred tomb is visited; dead persons are restored to life; females are converted into males, etc. The shrine is visited all round the year by thousands of pilgrims both high and low; and an annual fair his held which generally lasts for three days.

COMMUNICATION IN TRAINS.

THE "STATESMAN":—The rebuke administered by the Railway Board to those railways which have neglected to provide means of communication between passengers and the guard will, it may be hoped have the desired result, but it would have been more conducive to respect for the authority of the Board if the reprimand had been accompanied by a substantial penalty. As things are, the administrative body which is supposed to exercise supreme control over all Indian railways is brought before the public in a very undignified attitude. It has issued orders, but, though these were "very specific," no one paid the slightest attention to them. The Board stated its requirements in June 1906, when it intimated that the system of communication which is in use in England must be instituted "on all the existing carriages of all classes, within two years from the date of the Circular." As the period of grace began to draw to a close, it became evident that the order had not been complied with. For the purposes of the Administration Report, however, the Board, not very ingenuously, as it seems to us, glossed over the negligent conduct of the railways. "Means of communication," says the Board in the Administration Report for 1907, "between passengers and drivers are fitted to many fast trains, both State and Companies.' The Railway Board consider this matter to be one of great importance, and are strongly pressing the more extended use of the applianee on all lines." This Report is dated the 22nd May, 1908. Now, as a matter of fact, on the 11th May the Board had issued a reminder to the railways, and, as confessed in the recently published circular, it had found from the replies received that "with the exception of a few cases, the matter has not received by any means adequate attention." How the Railway Board can reconcile the facts, as now disclosed, with its optimistic announcement in the Administration Report is not at all obvious; but there can be no doubt that the truth is that very little has been done to carry out the order of June, 1906. On the 31st December, 1907, the G. I. P. Railway had fitted six trains out of 232 with means of communication, the Bengal-Nagpur had fitted 70 carriages out of 790, the Bombay-Baroda had similarly equipped 52 carriages out of 540, and the East Indian could point to but 168 carriages out of 1,952, as having the required appliances. The Board does well to be angry, not only because its orders have been slighted, but because of the tragic consequences which have resulted from the apathy of the railways. The shocking murder of Miss Taylor was unquestionably facilitated by the absence of any means of communicating with the guard of the train in which she was travelling. The latest Police Resolution of the Government of Bengal states that "there has been a general increase of crime on all the Railway sytems in the Province." The total number of cases reported to the police rose from 7,875 in 1905 to 10,348 in 1907. In Eastern Bengal thefts from passengers on running trains became so common that special arrangements had to be made to reinforce the police. It would be going too far to assert that this disquieting increase of crime would have been prevented by adequate means of communication, but one may reasonably conclude that the audacity and daring of the thieves were encouraged by the knowledge that passengers were powerless to raise an alarm or to bring the train to a stop. The Railway Board now declares that every railway must be completely equipped with means of communication by the end of 1909, and even threatens to enforce the penalties provided in the Railway Act for disobedience to its orders. We shall await the result of these fulminations with interest. Five years have elapsed since Mr. Thomas Robertson drew attention to the fact that "except in a very few instances no communication now exists between the passengers and the guard," and urged that the provision of this safeguard should be "enforced by law, if necessary." Yet matters have advanced very little in the interval. It is worthy of note that the reason for the want of communication in his day was that the old communication cord which ran alongside the carriages had proved ineffectual. This circumstance renders it all the more necessary to insist that the new appliances shall be efficient, the requirements being that they should be conspicuous, easilyre reached, and thoroughly trustworthy. When apparatus of this kind has been installed and when continuous footboards and rails have been removed, the Indian passenger may hope to travel without the risk which he at present runs of being robbed or murdered.

TRADE MARKS PIRATES.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—M. Yamaza, the new Charge d'Affaires in Lodnon, has been telling Reuter that "he thought he was right in saying that the question of British trade marks in Japan was practically settled." We take it M. Yamaza's anticipation is founded on correct information. It is not too much to say that the manner in which British trade marks had hitherto been pirated in the Far East constitutes an odious scandal. Whatever may have been the state of things in the past, it is surely not to much to ask our own ally to put down in the most stringent manner possible cases of infringement of British trade marks. Quite recently, according to the "Manchester Guardian," an interesting revelation was made by a leading Japanese newspaper which reported a dealer in an important commercial centre as saying that there are Japanese perpetrators of forgeries who are not content with an occasional piracy but make it their profession. The Japanese forger's only fear is that the practice may be discovered before he has made a good profit. In view of the handsome profits made, the payment of an indemnity or even a few months imprisonment matters nothing. The publication of an apology secures an excellent advertisement, for "by the publication of the apology the name of the offenders becomes known to dishonest merchants in the interior, and these suggest other imitiations of articles which they know to have a ready sale. Thus the publication of the apology provides an opportunity for the repetition of the offence."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

The "Gujerati":—The Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association has addressed a letter to the Local Government regarding the proposed changes in the Indian Factories Act and forwarded to them a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting recently held by it. The Association entirely disapproves of the proposed changes in the existing Factory Act and holds that any further restrictions would prove detrimental to the development of a growing industry. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce also have addressed a short representation setting forth their views on the report of the Indian Factories Commission. The Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association as well as the Chamber are not in favour of the proposal to create a "young persons" class consisting of boys from 14 to 17 whose hours of labour should be restricted to 12. The Chamber of Commerce object on principle to the hours of adult labour being limited by direct legislation but put forward an alternative proposal for restricting them in an indirect manner. We do not think it is in any sense an improvement. If at all, it is needlessly cumbrous without any corresponding advantage. The Chamber are of opinion that in Bombay, which is the largest and most important factory district in India, mills should be allowed the alternative of working daylight hours. Their views on this point are in harmony with those which the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas advanced in his well-considered dessenting minute. The Ahmedabad Association also have urged that the natural system of working from sunrise to sunset as is now in force should be allowed to continue. It is against the reduction of child labour from seven to six hours. If arrangements can be made for the education of children employed in mills and keep them usefully occupied we should like to support the recommendation of the Commission. The Association strongly object to the proposed alteration in the procedure to be followed in prosecutions for an alleged infringement of the provisions of the Act and to the vague character of the additional penal clauses. There is considerable force in the contention of the Association and we hope it will receive due consideration at the hands of the authorities. The representation of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association would have been more effective if it had been differently worded in certain respects and more specific in some of its objections.

A HAJI'S MUSAFARKHANA.

The "Rast Goftar":—The site which Government have selected for a Hajis' Musafarkhana has everything to recommend it as a place adjacent to the docks and in the vicinity of the Mahomedan quarters. The locality shares all the advantages of the site we lately proposed, viz. the Northbrook Gardens, and supplements them with the additional advantage of being near to the Bunder. The scheme has been hanging fire for so many months that it may be hoped no further delay would be allowed in the erection of the asylum. Mr. Mahomed Haji Sabu Siddick has voluntered to erect the building at his own cost, and has generously subscribed a lakh and a half of rupees for its construction. We hope that his liberal offer would be availed of without further loss of time, and if it is not too early, to see the pilgrims accommodated under its roof the season after next. The plot of land for the Musafarkhana has been secured from the Government of India after prolonged communication. The latter could have made a free grant of the plot, treating the question as an imperial problem. The city has been made the dumping ground to receive pilgrims from all parts of the country. Such a concession from the head Government would, consequently, have argued a fair recognition on its part of its own responsibilities. The matter, however, stood in such urgent need of a solution that the city could have ill brooked a delay while the local authorities haggled with the supreme Government for its pound of flesh. With the acquisition of the site, the Pilgrm Committee would find its work smoothed and the building of the asylum would constitute the first essential step they would be required to take in the successful administration of the Haj problem.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

The "Gujerati":—Reuter announced that whilst the Imperial Government were not prepared to oppose the settled determination of all parties in the Transvaal to prevent further immigration, both the Imperial and the Trensvaal Government were most anxious to make the details of the administration as palatable as possible. That is a diplomatic announcement. That the Imperial Government do not desire to see the Indian subjects of His Majesty ill treated by the Transvaalers may be conceded. But that the Transvaal Government have been acting towards the latter with fairness or intend to do so is open to grave doubt. However the unflinching firmness and determination with which our countrymen in the Transvaal are acting has not been without its due effect upon the Transvaal authorities. They have released from prison another batch of Indian prisoners, including Mr. Gandhi's son. The state of things in the Transvaal is, however, still unsettled so far as the Asiatic problem is concerned, and it remains to be seen what compromise is going to be arrived at. The negotiations for a settlement of the Indian Immigration question have so far proved abortive. The Indians have asked that six educated Indians be admitted every year to provide them with the professional assistance of doctors, barristers, priests, &c. The Transvaal Government are not prepared to grant this request and the Indians on their side are not prepared to have their strength crippled and their material and spiritual interets prejudiced by being deprived of qualified assistance. The request to permit six educated Indians to enter the Transvaal every year is not a very exorbitant demand, and a Government which cannot be so generous as to tolerate the ingress of six educated Indians into its territory is not a government which can possibly command the respect of any self-respecting community at least in this country.

MOSLEM COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The "Rast Goftar":—The deputation of the leading Mahomedans of the Presidency urged upon H. E. the Governor, the week before last, the desirability of introducing the principle of local self government on a communal basis. The application of a broader form of representative autonomy in towns and mofussil districts, as conceived in a recent Government resolution, has animated the leaders of the Moslem community to secure, if possible, special electorates for Mahomedans. The principal plank in the case they have made out is their contention that the contemplated project for an expansion of the representative system does not provide a machinery to ensure the return of Mahomedans to Municipal boards and Corporations commensurately with their numerical strength. They argue that the Hindus by outnumbering their Moslem neighbours in most of the provinces and towns have placed the latter at a comparative disadvantage. Though the defect is partially rectified by nomination as per rights vested in and exercised by the Government, it is contended that the appointment by selection has only rendered Mahomedans apathetic, and stifled in them their ardour for popular government. The new changes in the electoral system would, they fear by curtailing the sphere of nomination, be doubly injurious to the interests of the Mahomedan population. In a case of this character we might have looked to its advocates for some concrete evidence in the shape of facts and figures; but beyond making a hypothetical statement of their grievances, the deputationists have advanced no statistical materials in support of their plea.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The City Improvement Trust put itself in evidence in the afternoon of Tuesday last at Chowpati. It is a mighty builder of arterial roads and glorified chawls. The chawls have had their day. They have ceased to be a novelty by way of sanitary "models." The "models" have so disfigured themselves that one can scarcely recognise them from the ordinary chawls built by private owners. And as to the new roads and streets, it may be said at once that while Bombay would be glad to have these as "ventilating shafts" from west to east, there is, as the ancient Preacher said, a time for everything. And to us it is still doubtful whether the Improvement Trust has acted wisely in constructing broad and elegant roads in priority to discharging its fundamental duty of doing away with pestilential slums, centres of disease and death. The primary function enjoined on it by the Legislature was to make Bombay sanitary. Will even the most ardent apologist of the Trust tell us that it has fulfilled that function? True it is that one slum, Nagpada, has been destroyed and recreated. But what other tangible evidence it has to show in this respect? Is it or is it not a fact that in 1903, the then Municipal Commissioner drew the attention of the Trust to the hundred and one plague spots in Bombay, from fishy and marshy Colaba to pestiferous Byculla and Parel. How many of these have been taken into hand, and when may we expect these hundred centres of disease and death to be improved? It is all very well to say arterial roads offer public convenience and are in a way the means of ventilation. We do not deny their utility. But who will say that they are of so pressing a character or so urgently needed as the spots which imperatively demand improvement? We are always greatly amused at the breezy optimism of the Trust officials and their equally optimist claquers in the Anglo-Indian Press in this matter. These seem only to view things from the "superficial" point of view. We have been the most consistent and severe critics of the Trust operations during the last ten years and are prepared to prove to the hilt every word of what we have said in these columns all along, and we shall continue to criticise the Trust so long as we find that it "is not discharging the primary function" for which it has been called into existence. In fact the Trust seems to have got a perfect mania for arterial roads which is indeed most deplorable. It was time that it stopped all its energies and resources in this direction and faithfully tried to utilise them for its functions proper. We are not blind to the fractional good it has done so far in point of sanitation. But our opinion is that that good is "precious" little—a mere bagatelle—compared to what was expected from it and what it ought to have achieved in these ten years.

A WARNING OF EXISTING DISCONTENT.

The "Indu Prakash":—Leave alone the Extremists of the absolute Swarajya school, but there can be no doubt that the bulk of the Indian population has been affected with a hankering after progress and political amelioration. The revolutionary spirit is confined to the few and the party of violence is smaller still. But the officials would be sleeping the sleep of ruinous ignorance if they were to deem that quiescent and passive loyalty or contentedness with the existing order of things is the predominant feeling of the bulk of the people. The unrest of the day has lasted but too long and if not remedied in the only way it can be effectively remedied the consequences threaten every day to become more and more dangerous. Let our responsible rulers realize this full well. The feelings of the people are very complex. There is no disposition indeed to deny the fact that British rule has conferred numerous blessings on this country. The various schools, colleges and Universities, the introduction of a well organised and civilized system of administration, executive and judicial, the hospitals and dispensaries dotted over the country for the relief of disease and sufferings, the vast networks of Railways and Telegraphs; all these benefits and a host of others of a similar type, singly and collectively, push themselves daily before the eyes of Indians as the achievements of the civilized English rule over India and as such evoke feelings of greatest appreciation. The invaluable blessings of peace and order—the fundamental necessities of reform and progress—which the people of India had not enjoyed for centuries past and which they were in sore need of, have produced on the people a profound and permanent impression which cannot be easily dimmed. Admitting frankly and honestly all the above benefits, which have resulted from the British domination in India and to which the Indians are keenly alive at every moment of their existence, now and then one finds himself face to face with facts which bring the unpalatable conviction that this mighty rule is by no means an unmixed blessing. We find to our surprise that along with the advantages gained and privileges obtained from our contact with Englishmen, certain disadvantages and disabilities of a serious type have come into existence, and these greatly detract from the good work which the British people have done and are doing in India. It is a patent fact that these defects and shortcomings have at present assumed a grave aspect in the eyes of the children of the soil, and it has become an urgent and imperious duty for all those who sincerely wish to perpetuate the connection of India with England, to leave no stone unturned, to get these evils removed or rectified.

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THE LADIES' CORNER

LOW, WIDE HATS.

The inclination of Fashion for the very low, wide hat is so decided that it seems curious now to look back upon the efforts that were made to launch high-crowned hats early in the season, writes our Lady correspondent. I remember looking at some hat-shapes that really rivalled a man's top-hat as regards the size and height of the crown; but they were only hat-shapes; and, frankly, I think very few of them advanced to the completely trimmed stage. The milliners had no confidence in these weird sugarloaves; Fashion was not responsive. She ventured on the shapes, but would go no further. There is always this saving clause in millinery, that it is a very simple matter to transfer expensive flowers or feathers from the wrong shape on to the right one. It is possible, too, to chop a slice out of the crown and lower the haughty, towering thing and make it into a low-lying hat. Indeed, the hat-shapes are formed just now of such expensive straws and felts, &c., that girls who have only a certain allowance to manage on are obliged to resort to all sorts of devices to keep their hats up to date. The border brim of taffeta, satin, or velvet is quite a boon, because it is so easy to sew some wide straw to the edge of a shape of fine Tagal or chip, and conceal the addition by the border. While coarse straws were the vogue economical girls could do all sorts of things in the way of sewing on more straws, and had no need to take the steps referred to! but these fine Tagals and chips are quite hopeless for the amateur, unless she have the patience of job.

THE COST OF HEADGEAR.

It remains to be seen whether winter is going to offer those who are necessarily economical their headgear at more reasonable prices. I don't see why the hat of fabric, satin, velvet, taffeta, or cloth should not be produced more cheaply than those Tagals, which must involve so much hand-labour. The braided shapes will, of course, be rather expensive; and I don't think the amateur can help herself much in this direction, because the braiding must be done on the fabric before it is moulded on to the shape. Once upon a time the milliners mounted the fabrics themselves over the shapes; but nowadays the materials are strained with such exquisite smoothness that they have to be done in quite a different way; and the result is that these shapes are beautifully firm and yet thin, and an immense improvement on the milliner-made hat-shape of fabric.

A NEW SILK.

It seems quite fit and proper that, with the prospect of a satin season, a new sort of silk should be offered—new in that it is on the fig-leaf that the worm feeds. It is reported that the fig-leaf silk is both better and prettier than the mulberry-leaf silk. This is but a small deviation from the traditional compared with the pranks played by chemistry in these days. One day we hear of a leather evolved from seaweed, of wool from some sort of mineral, of wood from asbestos. This last season has seen hats of fibre-straw, a fibre of which India and China have for years made fabrics, and of which the possibilities are being better realised now in Europe. There are fine linen-like stuffs and furniture material; and, lastly, chiffon-like gauzes, made from these fibres, that with their lustrous brightness look wonderfully silky, and are altogether acquisitions. Quite a pretty blouse-silk made from fibre has been used this season. These fibre-shapes will be more seen next summer.

SMUGGLING ARMS INTO CALCUTTA.

Strange Discovery at the Jetties.

INDIAN GUNSMITHS SAID TO BE IMPLICATED.

The Calcutta Arms Act Police are engaged in the investigation of a remarkable, and all but successful, attempt to smuggle into Calcutta a quantity of contraband arms. The greatest reticence is naturally being observed in the matter by authorities, and, although the case is now almost a week old, it was not until on Friday that the information filtered through the official circle, and, as invariably happens, in cases in which secrecy is attempted the story came out with many sensational variants. One of these went so far as to declare that the police had seized three cases of revolvers, and were busily engaged in tracking six other cases, the balance of the consignment.

This turns out, however, to be a exaggeration; but from what a "Statesman" representative was able to gather on Friday night there appears to be grave reason to suspect that misdeclaration of merchandize imported into Calcutta is practised to a very large extent, and that certain unscrupulous, and, hitherto, trusted Indian dealers, have utilized this method of importing arms of sorts.

It appears that about a week ago five cases of merchandize shipped to Calcutta from a German port, on board a German steamer, were rejected by the consignees, two native firms of gunsmiths in Calcutta. The manifest of the goods duly came before the Superintendent of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' jetty, and they were found to be described, in one case as "Three cases of lead projectiles," and in the other as "two cases of steel goods.' Some suspicion appears to have been aroused, and information was conveyed, together with some documents, to Mr. Hirst, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the River Police. As a result of further inquiries the cases were opened, and it was then discovered that a gross deception had been practised in declaring the contents of the cases at the port of loading and in the ship's manifest and shipping documents. It is quite true that in some of the cases belonging to one consignment some empty leaden shells were included, but with these was an assortment of arms, principally guns. The other consignment had been similarly falsely, declared and contained, among other articles, bayonets and sword sticks. Precise information as to the full contents was not forthcoming last evening, but it is admitted that the find was of a startling character.

The object of the consignees in Calcutta in refusing to take delivery is not quite clear; but their instructions were that the goods were to be reshipped back to the port of loading.

An official of the Port Commissioners told our representative on Friday that, although the greatest care was exercised by his department and at the Customs House, it was impossible to open every case of merchandize that arrived in the port, and that, generally, speaking, the honesty and good faith of consignor and consignee had to be taken for granted.

Mr. Hirst has made over the matter in question to the Arms Act Police for investigation which is now in progress, and the arms seized are in police custody.

Later information is to the effect that the first consignment of two cases were landed per steamer "Schonfels" on the 7th May, and the second, per steamer "Rotenfels," containing three cases, arrived on the 14th August.

On being opened, the cases were found to contain revolvers.

The bill-of-lading described above was issued at Antwerp.

The five cases are now in the "lockfast" of the import shed.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

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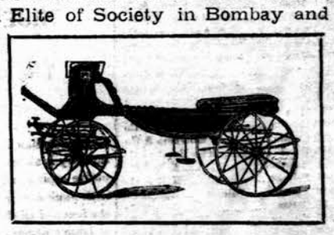

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WINCARNIS

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

OFFSHOOT OF THE TILAK TRIAL.

Editor of the "Mahratta" Punished.

In the High Court, to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered concurring judgments in the case in which a rule was issued against Mr. N. C. Kelkar, editor of the "Mahratta" to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in reference to the article in his paper containing strictures on the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar's conduct in the Tilak case. The Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, acting Advocate-General appeared for the Crown, Mr. Kelkar being represented by Mr. Baptista instructed by Messrs. Chaptain and Vaydia.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment said:—On the 16th September, we granted a rule at the instance of the Advocate-General calling on Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar as editor and publisher of the "Mahratta" newspaper, to show cause why he should not be committed or otherwise dealt with according to law for contempt of Court, in respect of an article published by him in the issue of the said newspaper of the 26th of July, 1908, containing certain contemptuous and defamatory matter of and concerning Mr. Justice Davar, one of the Judges of this Court. The accused has put in an affidavit in which he admits that he wrote the article but defends it as fair and legitimate comment on a matter of public interest (namely the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak) written after the trial was finished in the discharge of his duty as a journalist.

The article which is in English and divided into seven paragraphs suggests very plainly in the third paragraph that at the trial the conviction of the accused was secured by Government by the collusion of the presiding Judge, that the Judge in allowing only half an hour for the mid-day adjournment realised the importance of finishing the trial on the day before the Indian Budget debate in Parliament, and that by means of significant hints to the Advocate-General and unusual haste in closing the proceedings, the net was woven around the life of the accused surreptitiously in the closing vesper hours. These suggestions appear to rest upon no more solid basis than the fact that as happens from time to time in criminal trials in the High Court, the sitting was prolonged after the usual hour of rising on the last day of the trial in order to finish the case that evening.

In the fifth paragraph of the article, the honesty of the Judge is again the subject of attack. He is said to have been guilty of affectation in the solicitude he expressed for the accused during the trial, and that when the moment for the charge to the jury had arrived, everything was changed, for as soon as the Judge had found his liberty of speech, he made every point against the accused, taking upon himself to bestow a one-sided and adverse treatment on the incriminating articles, and trying to make the case more complete for the prosecution, than the Advocate-General himself had done, by ferreting out hidden words and hidden innuendoes, which were never touched by counsel for the Crown. We have had occasion recently to examine the proceedings at the trial on the application of the accused for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council, and we consider that there is no justification whatever for such remarks.

In the sixth paragraph of the article, the writer states that he is going to blame Mr. Davar the gentleman, and not Mr. Davar the Judge, and then proceeds to discuss certain remarks of the Judge uttered in his judicial capacity when passing sentence; referring to the Judge as a medical quack in a red robe, as an enemy of the accused, privileged to sit upon the Bench, as an impudent glow-worm, holding his torch to the sun. Counsel for N. C. Kelkar has not attempted to justify the passages to which I have referred but has claimed that a Judge after the trial is over is handed over to criticism, and that the article amounts to criticism and nothing more. In my opinion the article far oversteps the bounds of fair criticism. It attacks the independence and honesty of the Judge without any justification and indulges in scurrilous abuse of him in his character of a Judge presiding at the Criminal Sessions of this Court.

I can make no remarks on the case more appropriate than those contained in the following passages from the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice of England in "Reg. versus Gray" 1900, 2, Q. B., page 39: "It is not too much to say that it is an article of scurrilous abuse of a Judge in his character of a Judge. It cannot be doubted that the article does constitute a contempt of Court. Any act done or writing published calculated to bring a Court or a Judge of the Court into contempt or to lower his authority is a contempt of Court. Further, any act done or writing published, calculated to obstruct or interfere with the due course of justice, or the lawful process of the course, is a contempt of Court. The former class belongs to the category which Lord Hardwicke, L. C., characterised as "Scandalising the Court or a Judge." That description of that class of contempt is to be taken subject to one and an important qualification. Judges and Courts are alike open to criticism and if reasonable argument or expostulation is offered against any judicial act as contrary to law or the public good, no Court could or would treat that as a contempt of Court. The law ought not to be astute in such cases to criticise adversely what under such circumstances and with such an object is published, but it is to be remembered that in this matter, the liberty of the press is no greater and no less than the liberty of every subject of the Queen. Now as I have said no one has suggested or could suggest that it falls within the right of public criticism in the sense I have described. It is not criticism: I repeat that it is personal scurrilous abuse of a Judge as a Judge. We have therefore to deal with it "brevi manu."

The position of N. C. Kelkar has not been improved by the defiant attitude taken up by counsel upon his instructions. Although every opportunity was given to him to submit and apologise, it was stated to the Court that he thought it more manly and straightforward to wait and see whether the Court found him guilty before offering any apology or submission.

This is a very serious case and must be met by a suitable sentence not only as a punishment for this particular contempt, but also as a warning to other persons.

SENTENCE.

N. C. Kelkar, the judgment of the Court is that you pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and a further sum of Rs. 200 for costs, and that you be imprisoned in the Common Jail for 14 days, and for such further time as may elapse until the fine and costs have been paid, and until you have made a suitable submission of an apology to this Court.

MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered a seperate judgment agreeing with the view of the Chief Justice. His Lordship said: The article in respect of which this rule was granted appeared in the English language in the respondent's newspaper, the "Mahratta." The article, itself proves, and Mr. Baptista has admitted before us, that the respondent is perfectly familiar with English. The only question, therefore, is as to the meaning of the article, read as a whole and construed as it would be construed by the ordinary reader. Upon the best consideration that I can give to the article, I am clear that it constitutes a gross instance of that form of contempt of Court, by which, as it is said, the Court is scandalised. Nor is any serious attempt made to despise this meaning. After a prefatory paragraph of no special consequence the writer proceeds at once to his thesis and observes that "in the first place they (the public) will know what value to attach or what sense to apply to the expression that Mr. Tilak got a fair trial." Then after other allusions to the "unfairness of the trial," the writer promises to speak later of "the unfairness of the Judge." He keeps his promise in the succeeding paragraphs, which abound in scurrilous references to the "mockery of a trial;" to the "affectation" of the Judge, who is represented as concealing his hostility to the prisoner until the time came to charge the jury when, we are told, he laboured by a one sided and adverse treatment of the articles, and by ferreting out hidden words and inuendoes unnoticed by the Advocate-General, to make the case for the prosecution more complete than counsel for the Crown had made it. I entirely agree with that part of Mr. Baptista's address in which he insisted that, upon the conclusion of a trial, the Judge is handed over to criticism; but in my opinion, such writing as this is not criticism and is entirely beyond the reach of the argument. I agree, too, that the Court should ordinarily be slow to punish for contempt, especially where there is any ground for hope that the commonsense of the many will correct the extravagance of an individual; but here I cannot doubt that the unchecked dissemination of such views as are stated in this article would tend to create the opinion which the respondent has expressed in his newspaper, though he does not maintain it in this Court. For among large numbers of the less instructed people of this country the groundlessness of an opinion is no obstacle to its prevalence; and it is plain that nothing could well be more prejudicial to the administration of justice than the prevalance of such opinion as the respondent has published broad cast for the acceptance of the readers of his paper. As to the distinction which it was sought to establish, both by the respondent in his article and by his counsel in argument, between the personal and judicial character of the Judge I am of opinion that no such distinction exists, inasmuch as whatever was done and said by Mr. Justice Davar at the trial was done and said by him in his judicial capacity alone.

Despite the force of these considerations, we hoped uptil the end of the hearing that we might be able to extend to the respondent the same clemency which we had shown to similar offenders connected with another journal: but the respondent has put it out of our power to follow this course by the contumacious attitude which he has elected to adopt. In reply to questions and suggestions from the Bench, Mr. Baptista informed us that he had no instructions to express apology or regret, and that his client desired him to leave the matter to the Court on that footing. That being so, I think that we have no option but to mark our sense of the respondent's misconduct by the imposition of substantial punishment. The only circumstances of mitigation which I am able to discover are that the trial had concluded when the article was published, and, as I am prepared to believe, that the respondent was partly misled by his friendship for the prisoner. On the other hand it must be remembered that the respondent is himself a pleader and could scarcely have failed to realise what mischief would follow from such language as he has employed, language which strikes at the root of all respect for the Court and its authority. It must be understood that this is the ground upon which the Court is acting, and not from any desire to vindicate Mr. Justice Davar from the respondent's misrepresentations. It is in the interests of the due course of justice, and of the authority of the Court, that I conceive it to be our clear duty to take notice of this respondent's misconduct. I have said that there has been no expression of regret; and that obliges me to go a little further, and notice specifically the position taken by the respondent in this Court. When definitely questioned upon the matter, Mr. Baptista, so far as I was able to understand him, said that his client considered it would be more honest or manly to defer any expression of regret until the Court has pronounced its judgment. The plain English of this seems to be that the respondent will wait till other means of escaping punishment have proved unavailing before he considers the desirability of expressing regret for his misconduct. That is a course in which I can see some indication of policy; but its connexion with manliness or honesty is certainly remote. For these reasons I agree with the order to be made.

After the judgement was pronounced, the Chief Justice made the following observations in regard to the Sanad of Mr. Kelkar, as a pleader of the Court:—"I wish to state that as it has come to our notice that Mr. N. C. Kelkar is a pleader holding a Sanad of the District Court, we have considered whether we ought to deal with that Sanad in this matter, but we have come to the conclusion that the punishment is sufficient and therefore we will not deal with the Sanad."

Mr. Baptista then enquired as to which side of the Jail his client would be sent.

The Chief Justice: He would be sent to the criminal side of the Jail.

Mr. Barney of the Sheriff's Office, then took charge of the prisoner to be conveyed to Jail.

SUIT AGAINST THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY.

Yesterday in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard a suit brought by Perozsha Hormasji Cooper against the Indian Hotels Company, Limited, in which the plaintiff, the proprietor of the Bombay Lithographic Company, claimed to a recover Rs. 1,600 for 2,000 printed blocks of 100 leaves each, delivered to the defendants in November 1906. Mr. Padshah and Mr. F Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta, and Somji, appeared for the plaintiff. M. Robertson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said he had for some years past done printing and litho work for the Taj Mahal Hotel owned by the defendants. The orders for such work were sometimes written and sometimes oral, and were generally given by the Manager of the Hotel, and sometimes by the Assistant Secretary. In April 1906, the defendants' Manager, Mr. Bucher, thought it would be a good advertisement for the Taj Mahal Hotel if letter paper and note papers were supplied to visitors at the hotel with a panoramic view of the hotel upon such papers, and he was desirous of getting letter paper and note or memorandum blocks of 100 sheets of papers with such view of the hotel and appropriate words printed thereon. On the 16th April 1906, the plaintiff received an order for 10,000 letter sheet blocks and 10,000 notee blocks and thereafter made arrangements to execute it. A fortnight afterwards the Assistant Secretary asked plaintiff to cancel the contract, which the plaintiff declined to do. Eventually it was agreed by the plaintiff that the order should be executed in instalments of 500 blocks at a time on the understanding that the order for the whole should stand, and plaintiff be given the whole of the printing and litho work of the Taj Mahal Hotel in future. Differences then arose between plaintiff and the Assistant Secretary, between whom and the Manager there was considerable friction. The Manager had gone to Europe; and meantime plaintiff was harassed and annoyed in small matters. On the Manager's return, plaintiff on the 1st November 1906 got an order for 2,000 blocks letter size to be taken as deducted from the quantity of the original contract for 10,000. On the 12th November, the Manager gave to plaintiff an order for 50,000 print coloured post cards of two varieties of 25,000 each. Plaintiff accepted the order and sent an order to Austria for 50,000 post cards. Plaintiff also executed the order for 2,000 blocks of letter papers and delivered them to defendants' store-keeper. He was afterwards required to take away the blocks on the ground that the Manager's order had not been confirmed by the Secretary. Some correspondence took place between the parties and the printing work was given to the Commercial Press in breach of the arrangement made with the plaintiff.

The defendants denied all the material allegations of the plaint, and put plaintiff to strict proof of his statements.

Before the case proceeded before Mr. Justice Davar, the parties came to an amicable settlement. By consent, a decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 4,800, inclusive of costs, the plaintiff to hand over to the defendants the post cards and blocks of paper, if not delivered already. Defendants to retain possession of the blocks.

POLICE COURT.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. C. H. Setalvad disposed of the case in which Shaikh Adam Mulla Abdeally, a Borah, stood charged with having commenced to erect a building as described in section 337 of the Bombay Municipal Act, without first obtaining the approval of the Municipal Commissioner as required under section 347 of the said Act. Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Jardine, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Nariman, Solicitor, defended.

His Worship in delivering judgment observed that upon a careful consideration of all the plans and specifications before him, and after visiting the premises, and on a consideration of all the authorities which were discussed in the case he had no hesitation in saying that the verandah shown on the plan could not be said to be a street, so it could not be a private street, and therefore his Worship thought that objection was shown to be obviated. The public had no right of access on that verandah which appeared to his Worship to be an extension of the building. As regarded the contention of the Municipality that the thickness of the wall was not according to the Bye-laws, that contention must prevail. His Worship did not think that by making the wall recede to the extent of six inches in two places broke the continuity of the wall, and the proposed thickness ought to be five inches more. No doubt, it was a very improper attempt to evade the Municipal requirements, but considering the fact that the requirements were necessary for the stability of the building the ingenuous attempt had failed. His Worship held that that requirement was not complied with by the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused and as it appeared from the evidence that the offence was continued to be committed from 15th July to 29th July, i.e. fourteen days, his Worship ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 2 for each day, i. e. Rs. 28 in all.

ALLEGED IMPORTING COCAINE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gandhy of the Abkari Department charged Dr. N. A. De Silva of the Byculla Oriental Pharmacy with importing into Bombay ten pounds o cocaine from the Persian Gulf. Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information Mr. H. Lorimer, Chief Inspector of the Excise Department, in charge of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, went on board a steamship on her arrival in Bombay a few days ago from the Persian Gulf, and found a parcel addressed to the accused. Mr. Mooney, Preventive Officer, was kept on board the ship to watch the parcel, but nobody turned up to claim it. On Monday, Mr. Lorimer, accompanied by Mr. Ghandy and Mr. Mooney, again went on board the ship, collected a punch and opened the box. It was found to contain twenty tins of cocaine, each weighing half a pound. The box was brought ashore and the accused was arrested.

The case was postponed to the 2nd proximo.

WARNING TO MOTORISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That your correspondent "Squarebost" could have negotiated the Thana Road by motor and remained sufficiently complacent to have penned the mild letter appearing in to-day's issue of your paper is a matter of amazement to me. My condition of mind on completing a recent run to Thana and back did not permit of my putting pen to paper, or you would have received a vitriolic protest that would have surely been blue pencilled. There are ever one thousand motor cars in the island of Bombay, their only outlet to the mainland is by this so called road to Thana, which is at present in a vile condition from end to end. Our wealthy Motor Union has shown itself most efficient in organising fetes and giving tea parties, can it not spare a little time and money in bringing the necessary pressure to bear on those who are responsible for the tardy and questionable methods employed in keeping our one avenue of egress fit for the passage of wheeled traffic?

That I have much understated my case, and have been most moderate in my language can be proved by anyone brave enough to attempt to motor to Thana Bridge and back.

"WEARY WILLIE."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS IN EGYPT.

Trade with Hayti.

CHEAP MONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

An Alexandria correspondent writes:—The unsatisfactory methods of the Egyptian Government departments, as seen in their specifications, for the placing of public contracts are inducing the British Chamber of Commerce to start a movement for reform. The attention drawn to the matter in the "Times" has doubtless contributed to the action of the Chamber. It was understood last year that the terms of public tender were to undergo considerable revision, but the objectionable features remain. These are in the nature of guarantees too heavily shotted with risks and penalties to commend themselves to the business mind. It is only right to say that, as anyone with experience in Government departments might expect, most of these risks have grown little by little to their present formidable proportions through actual occurrences and defaults on the part of careless firms in the past; present and future suppliers are made to suffer for these delinquencies, many of which were, however, too harmless to demand such drastic legislation for all time. The Chamber, in a report on the subject, raises objections on the following points:—(1) The right usually retained by departments to exceed or diminish the limits of the contract up to 25 per cent. (the figure was 50 per cent. in a recent contract) without the option of any change in price to suit market conditions. (2) The clause in tenders under which quotations are required to remain in force from 30 to 40 days (in the case of the Egyptian State railways cement contract recently the "firm" period was no less than 80 days) from the date fixed for the receipt of tenders. (3) The necessity for disclosing the name of the manufacturer. (4) The unconscionable time that elapses between the closing and adjudication of tenders. (5) The question of fines and penalties, as well as the refusal of departments in many cases to furnish information with regard to the prices and materials of successful tenders. There are several minor issues as well, but these need not be mentioned here. To bring about more equitable conditions for contracting firms the British Chamber of Commerce puts forward a proposal for the appointment of a Committee of Government officials and leading merchants for the revision of specifications on a sound, common-sense basis. It likewise suggests that one of the Government delegates should be chosen who has had commercial experience, "without which," the Chamber remarks, "it is well-nigh impossible for anyone to understand thoroughly the disadvantages entailed on tendering firms by the present system." The Chamber has no doubt that it can count on the support of British firms in this movement, which naturally concerns all trades participating in the large volume of business Egypt offers and the still larger volume its administrations may be expected to provide for Europe on the final passing of the present monetary stringency.

The reports from Hayti by this week's mail are discouraging to Manchester shippers who buy for the distributing firms in the island. Business in all branches of cotton and textile goods continues exceedingly dull although stocks are comparatively low, especially in sized drills, narrow domestics, and filled white calicoes. The recent revolution caused considerable destruction of crops and property; this, together with the disastrous fire in Port-au-Prince, has aggravated the poverty and the consequent unrest of the native people. The local traders also at this season defer their usual purchases pending the result of the coffee crop, which is gathered during the current month. The yield both in coffee and cocoa is expected to be equal to that of former years, but the prices ruling in New York and Havre are not satisfactory to exporters and planters. The commercial depression is accentuated by the continued advance in the rate of exchange, the gold premium having now reached over 800 per cent. This marked depreciation in the paper currency of the Republic causes considerable loss to the foreign merchants engaged in the import business, the Haytain paper dollar, with a nominal value of 4s., being practically worth but a few pence for exchange purposes. The Government, owing to its financial straits, is unable to afford any relief.

Mr. Henry Clews, writing on August 29 about the financial position in New York, says that Wall-street is "now actively discounting all the improvement that is likely to take place before next January," and he suggests that there may be some over-discounting. He continues:—By far the most important element in the stock market just now is the world-wide ease in money. This ease is not so much a consequence of increase in the gold supply as some would have us believe, although that factor cannot be ignored. The present glutted condition of the money market is chiefly attributable to the accumulation of funds which always follows panic, regardless of the production of gold. Business activity has been at a minimum and funds came out of hoarding as confidence revived. These two movements caused a piling up of idle funds in the banks, which now hold extraordinary reserves in spite of the fact that the crop movement has begun, and that usually currency is flowing freely to the West and South at this season. What, asks Mr. Clews, will be the effect of such an accumulation of funds? There is yet a good deal of extra caution in investment, and good investments are consequently scarce. Money is and will be cheap, and will be a powerful stimulant to business and even to speculation.

A New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" gives some interesting particulars of the American cotton crop. He writes: The hot, dry conditions in parts of the cotton belt are said to have caused shedding that may to some extent reduce the yield, and some of the reports suggest that the reduction will be considerable. But it is noticeable that the bulk of the trade do not take the reports very seriously, which is shown clearly enough by the drift towards lower prices. The belief is that a good deal of the growing crop might be lost, and still leave a big one. Estimates of 14,000,000, 15,000,000, and even as high as 16,000,000 bales are frequently heard as time goes on, and at the same time the belief is widespread that a crop of 13,000,000 to 13,500,000 bales would be big enough to meet the wants of the shrunken trade of the world. That is why short selling is so persistent here and why Wall-street plungers on the bull side have come to grief. It is reported that one in particular has lost an enormous sum, and that Liverpool bulls have not fared much better. It would be a remarkable season in which no deterioration should occur in August. Though cotton seems to have lost by shedding, on the other hand Texas has recently had beneficial rains, and so has the rest of the belt. Georgia and the Carolinas undoubtedly got too much at once. What they needed was moderate rains that would soak in and benefit a plant that stood in need of moisture, but in four days, for instance, Greenville (South Carolina) had 17 inches, Spartanburg (South Carolina) 14, Camden (South Carolina) 12, Augusta (Georgia), 12, Athens (Georgia) 10, and Raleigh (North Carolina) 6 inches. Yet, as comparatively little cotton is said to be open in these sections, it is hard to see how any great damage has been done. The lowlands in Georgia were badly flooded, no doubt, but, as has been before pointed out, the bulk of the cotton raised in the Atlantic States is produced on the uplands. On the whole, after making allowance for the mixture of fact and fiction, it seems safe to say that the indications still point to an enormous crop. As near as can now be seen it will give the world a bountiful supply for immediate use and ample reserves everywhere.

In Texas, according to the official reports, showers fell in practically all portions of the State, with over two inches of rain in the eastern and a large number of the southern, central, and northern counties, and over six inches in Navarro and Bee counties. Amounts less than the normal fell in the extreme northern, in many western and adjoining central counties, and along the immediate lower Rio Grande Valley. The sunshine was generally deficient, and the mean temperature was about normal. In Arkansas there was no material departure from the normal temperature conditions, the nights being generally cool, with scattered light showers in some part of the State daily. Heavy local rains occurred in one western and three eastern counties. The rainfall was above the normal in most counties. The sunshine was generally deficient. In Alabama the temperatures were above normal, the best being excesive the first three days of the week. Moderate temperatures prevailed the latter part of the week. The rainfall was poorly distributed, being heavy in scattered localities; it exceeded three inches in two middle counties, but was insufficient in many districts. The sunshine was ample. In Louisiana scattered showers fell every day, being heavy in some localities. The precipitation was generally excessive. The mean temperature was slightly above the normal. The sunshine was deficient. In Mississipi the mean temperature was 1 to 3 degrees above the normal; the maximums were high on the first three days. The rainfall was above the normal and well distributed.

Amounts above two inches fell in six western counties. There was but little sunshine the last few days. In Oklahoma the fore part of the week was hot and the latter part cool. The mean temperature was close to normal. The sunshine was nearly normal. Light to copious showers fell on three days. The rainfall was unevenly distributed, but averaged above normal. More rain is needed. In Florida, except in the extreme south, where normal temperatures prevailed, the mean temperature averaged from 1 to 2 degrees above normal. Showers were frequent, but the total fall was below normal, except in central and northern portions. The sunshine was ample. In Georgia heavy local rains fell almost daily. The precipitation was excessive, and damage is reported from flooding in some sections. Temperatures were above the normal early in the week, but the latter part was cool. In South Carolina the beginning of the week was hot; the latter portion had modetate temperatures. The precipitation was heavy, ending the drought. Excessive rainfall caused damage locally. In North Carolina the temperature was above the normal early in the week, but was followed by cooler weather. The rainfall was heavy. For the State as a whole the past week was the wettest of the season. Much damage was done by washing. Sunshine was deficient and was badly needed. In Tenessee the temperature was decidedly above the normal except in south-western counties, where it was about normal. The rainfall was generally above the normal in the eastern portion, but slightly below in the middle and western portions. Heavy local rains fell in the eastean counties. The percentage of sunshine was low.

BAJITPUR DACOITY CASE.

Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

In this dacoity case there is not much in the evidence of Pandit Bhupati Nath Mukerjee. He said that he, with the other six accused, tried to circulate the "Yugantar" by begging; but when he was asked the name of the printer he declined to give it. Once he heard that Pannalal Chakravarty and others went to Kalna to rob, and on their return they sacrificed goats at Kalibari (temple) and had a big feast.

Sub-Inspector Lalit Mohan Dutt, of Bajitpur, Mymensingh, spoke of a dacoity committed there on the 15th August last, and to the finding of a Rs. 100 note, part of the loot, in the Calcutta Currency Office, which had been given by Dhirendra Nath Ghose, one of the accused, to a man named Benode Behari Gupta, to pay the latter's hotel dues.

The hearing of the case has been fixed for the 12th October next.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The following is the main portion of the Famine telegram sent yesterday by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

The distress is steadily diminishing in the affected areas and there has been a further large decrease in numbers in receipt of relief.

The rainfall of the week has been practically confined to Burma, North-Eastern India, Bombay and Southern India.

The break has been beneficial to crops in the central parts of the country, but in the greater part of Oudh, the eastern districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bihar and the neighbouring districts of Eastern Bengal the continued absence of rain is seriously affecting the rice crops. In Bihar especially the situation is causing anxiety, and it is feared that, unless good rain falls within the next fortnight, a failure of crops on a considerable scale will be inevitable.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 24.

Captain Minchin, First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident, has been nominated to the Foreign Office and is likely to proceed to Simla by the 15th October next. It is said that a Mr. Gabriel has come here instead. Captain Minchin's furniture was auctioned last week. It is supposed that his transfer is due to Major W. Haig having proceeded home on a year's furlough.

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Mr. A. J. Dunlop, who has long figured on the Revenue administration of the Hyderabad State, retires from the service next March and will, it is understood, be succeeded by Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji, at present Deputy Commissioner in the Berars. This gentleman is a son of the popular Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur and probably he comes here from the British "on loan."

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It is a matter of some interest to note that Mr. Rungaswamy, only son of the late Venkatram Aiengar, proprietor and editor of the defunct "Evening Mail" of Bangalore, who settled down in Hyderabad in the mid-eighties, has been recommended to his Highness for the grant of an English Scholarship. This intelligent young man who graduated last year from the Madras University, is, what I might call, a chip of the old block. Retiring in habits, unassuming in manner, and frank in conversation, Mr. Rungaswamy is, I am glad to say, the worthy son of a worthy father. While wishing him good luck, no body will grudge the young fellow success in his future career. He deserves it.

***

About fifteen years ago Messrs. Abdul Razack, of Char-Minar commercial fame, opened out the Star Distillery for the manufacture of so-called "European Spirits" and located it in Naraingudа (which, by the way, means Lord's land or village—by no means the wrong place for the distillation of "spirits"). Later on, that enterprising firm added a Sugar Factory, which failed, as it could not compete with Bombay. Working apace, the whole concern was leased to Sowcar Raja Rai Bussilal subsequently, who is still the lessee. The factory is now being taken under Government patronage and will shortly be known as the Central Distillery, with a monopoly for the manufature of country spirits and an added right of pre-emption, as it were, to the making of "European Spirits." For the sake of variety, I make a digression here in the narrative. I take it that country-spirits mean Native Spirits, which again may be coded Indian Spirits. If this be so, I stop to think whether there will be a "Swadeshi" movement in the constituted land of spirits hetereogeneous. The question of "Swaraj" could be conveniently brushed aside, as, without the loss of a bomb, Raja Bussilal could sit on his autocratic "musnad," sorrounded by a host of "convival" spirits, the residue of spirit consumers, to the dismay of the unsympathetic European spirits that may be hied away to the Angel of Darkness for all the country cares.—But to return to the subject proper. The Minister visited the Distillery last Tuesday and expressed satisfaction, it is said, at the efficiency of the machinery and other things connected with it. The spirits that are being manufactured have been officially forwarded for analysis.

***

Last Sunday being the Feast of Our Lady of Seven Dolours, there was a procession in the evening at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Chudderghaut. In the absence of the Bishop, the Vicar-General of Secunderabad was the celebrant, assisted by two other priests. The moment the statue of the Blessed Virgin was carried out of Church, it commenced to drizzle slightly, and before the processionists reached the grotto, where a temporary altar was erected and where it was intended to give the Benediction, the rain began to pour, drenching the priests, the nuns, and the other devotees, and the result was a hurried return to the Cathedral.

MALARIA IN THE PUNJAB.

Extraordinary Outbreak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 29.

An extraordinary outbreak of malarial fever is reported among the staff of the North-Western Railway in the Punjab, European and Indians being affected, and as the epidemic has practically spread all over the line the movement of traffic is being carried out with the greatest difficulty. At Lahore alone during the past week some 60 drivers and 2,000 men from the workshops were on the sick list and the running staff elsewhere were contributing their quota. The running of certain goods trains on sections has had to be cancelled. The Railway is doing its utmost to cope with the situation, and is obtaining assistance as far as possible from neighbouring lines. The epidemic is due to exceptionally heavy rain in the Punjab during the monsoon period, and it is to be feared that the general population will also suffer.

BURMA LAND ALIENATION BILL.

Opinion of the "Burma Law Times."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The "Burma Law Times" makes the following observations on the Press note, lately issued by the Burma Government, on the proposed Land Alienation Bill.

"The fears of the public are not likely to be allayed by an assurance so vague and even equivocal as is conveyed in this communication. We prefer not to express any opinion upon the wisdom of a statement which argues nothing but sheer persistence on the part of the Government, after it is fully convinced of the inexpediency of introducing this measure."

DERAILMENT NEAR CAWNPORE.

Mails Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The mails were delivered late in Simla last night, owing to the derailment of a goods train between Allahabad and Cawnpore.

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PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA, CEYLON.

MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1908.

EARLY BUDDHISM.

THE founder of Buddhism was born about 560 B.C. at Kapilavastu, the principal town in the territory of the Sakiya clan, who were subjects of the kingdom of Kosala. It is somewhat difficult for us in these days to conceive a social and religious system in India which does not rest upon the paramountcy of the Brahman; and yet at the hour when the Buddha, as he afterwards became, first saw the light, the mass of the people in the Kosala territory referred to Brahmans only in matters concerning astrology, the interpretation of dreams and omens, and the performance of certain lucky ceremonies, and in matters of ethics, religion and philosophy sought the advice of the so-called "wanderers," who resembled in many respects the Greek sophists and who spent their lives wandering from town to town and village to village, holding religious sessions. They shared dominion over the minds of the people jointly with the hermit ascetics who dwelt in the mountain-caves and forests, lived on roots and fruits and gave themselves up to renunciation and self-mortification. In spite of their power and teaching, the epoch was characterized by considerable freedom of thought, and in spite of much naive speculation and vain sophistry, by a well-marked lay-feeling and a love of humour and irony which served as a potent defence against the pretensions of a sacrificial priesthood. At the date when Buddhism arose, the old vedic deities of the Aryans had fallen from their high estate; and out of the hundred or so deities enumerated in the Buddhist canon as friendly to the new creed, only about half-a-dozen are of vedic origin. The mass of the people were searching for the light amid a labyrinth of interacting ideas, which can most conveniently be described under the modern terms: Animism, Polytheism, Monism and Dualism. A wide-spread but nebulous belief was current in the existence of souls animating not only men and animals but trees, plants, rivers and planets; souls were supposed to animate the great phenomena of nature; behind these beliefs brooded the idea of the unity of a first cause, on which the whole varied universe depended; while other persons again, retaining and amplifying the soul-theory, had accepted as a fundamental truth the hypothesis of the eternity of matter.

Amid this jumble of half-digested belief Gautama founded his great creed of the four truths and the Aryan Eightfold-Path,—right views, right aspirations, right speech, right conduct, right mode of livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness and right rapture. The story of his life is known to most scholars and hardly needs repetition. Suffice it to say that his whole existence was one of self-negative and renunciation, that his followers could truly say of him "Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor," and that he perfected his mighty doctrine only after the most severe mental and bodily agony, comparable to the forty days in the wilderness undergone some centuries later by another of the small band of supreme men who have "changed the faith of the world." The picture of Buddha beneath the sacred Bo-tree will live as long as the world lasts. He sits there in his humility and mortification, alone with his own thoughts, and in due season discovers the eternal verities, even as the old Norse-god Odin discovered the Runes beneath the shadows of the great ash Yggdrasil, whose roots are buried in the death-kingdom of Hela and the rustle of whose boughs is the noise of Human Existence onwards from of old. And his aspect, when the long struggle ends and peace at length supervenes, is that portrayed in the wonderful figure discovered in recent years at Sarnath,—the aspect of one who has sought and found salvation.

Though the Buddha formulated a distinctive creed, he nevertheless adopted into his system certain doctrines which were prevalent at the date of his evangel. He sternly rejected the sacrifices and ritualistic magic of the Brahman, the animistic superstitions of the people, and the pan-theistic speculations of the poets of the pre-Buddhistic Upanishads. But he retained the belief in transmigration which had several years previously been raised into an ethical conception by the associated doctrine of Karma, according to which a man's social position in life and his physical advantages or the reverse were the result of his actions in a previous birth. The doctrine afforded an explanation, quite complete to those who could believe it, of the apparent anomalies and wrongs in the distribution here of happiness and woe. It in fact provided a moral cause; and for that reason was retained in Buddhism. But as the Buddha did not acknowledge a soul, the link of connection between one life and the next had to be found somewhere else. The Buddha found it, as indeed Plato found it, in the influence exercised upon one life by a desire felt in the previous life, an idea which underlies the words of the poet:—

"Our deeds follow us from afar
And what we have been makes us what we are."

Other Indian ideas which had a great influence upon Buddha's view of life were those of the Kalpas and world-systems, and that of practising ecstatic meditation. "In the very earliest times of the most remote animism" writes Professor Rhys Davids "we find the belief that a person, rapt from all sense of the outside world, possessed by a spirit, acquired from that state a degree of sanctity and was supposed to have a degree of insight, denied to ordinary mortals." It is clear from the Buddhist records that this belief was in full force when the new faith arose and that the practice was admitted as part of the training of the Buddhist Bhikshu, although it was not considered the highest part and although it was counted by the Buddha a deadly heresy to seek for Arahatship in the practice of ecstasy alone. These and other ideas of less importance were absorbed by Buddhism from older faiths and served in greater or less degree to accentuate the curiosity of a system which acknowledged no God, denied a soul to man, counted the belief in immortality a blunder, denied the efficacy of prayer and sacrifice, bade men look to nothing but their own efforts for salvation, and which, in its original purity, knew nothing of vows of obedience and never sought the aid of the secular arm. To those who would know more details of this faith of Gautama we can recommend perusal of Professor Rhys Davids' excellent account of "Early Buddhism," recently published in the series of Religions Ancient and Modern.

250TH ANNIVERSARY OF CROMWELL.

THIS month, September 1908, there fell a great historical anniversary, which, singularly, did not attract any attention either here or at home, but which is fully worthy to be remembered as it is connected with the passing away of a great Englishman. Indeed Rawson Gardiner who knew those times intimately and records them impartially, calls him the greatest Englishman of all time. In September 1658, exactly 250 years ago, died Oliver Cromwell on that auspicious third which was ever a lucky day to him, on which, among other glorious events, he had fought and won seven and eight years previously the stubborn battles of Dunbar and Worcester. Cromwell has risen slowly above the cloud of undue obloquy of prejudiced writers. During his lifetime he was eulogised excessively by interested partisans. But very soon after his death the floodtide of reaction began to flow, and his memory was overwhelmed by its force. This lasted almost till the nineteenth century had run half its course. John Forster in 1838 and Carlyle finally in 1845 did the much abused man the justice he sorely needed. In the life-like work of the latter, we see Oliver as he really was, a man with great virtues and great faults, emphatically a man of his times, supremely fitted to rule and control them, who died just as he was entering upon the most profitable constructive stage of his life's work and trying to evolve order out of the chaos around him. Much of that chaos he had himself no doubt greatly helped to create. But his motives were undoubtedly patriotic. He was highly dissatisfied with the ways of the Stuarts which could not be distinguished from the despotism of Oriental rulers. In his fierce struggle against Charles's unconstitutionalism he no doubt was highly unconstitutional himself. Nor did the English people gain much for the time being by the struggle being decided in his favour and against the Stuarts. The yoke of the Protector and his Army was in the end more galling than that of the Stuarts had ever been; and England soon broke away from that of his son successor. "Never was there any man so prayed for as he was during his sickness; so that he is gone to heaven embalmed with the tears of his people and upon the wings of the prayers of the saints," said Secretary Thurloe in announcing his death to his son in Ireland. Yet there were abundant signs that people were tired out by the rule of his strong hand, and they breathed a sigh of veritable relief when they learnt that that strong hand was at last closed in death.

He was buried with royal pomp at Westminster on 22nd November 1658, amid universal outward sorrow. But in a little more than two years after, on 30th January 1661, his dead body was rudely pulled out of its coffin and hung in chains on the gallows like that of a common felon, with nobody to express horror at the deed. Evelyn the contemporary diarist, who saw the horrid sight records that "thousands of people who had seen him in all his pride were spectators." No wonder he comments on the whole scene thus: "Look back on Oliver's funeral on 22nd November, 1658, and be astonished! fear God and honour the King; but meddle not with them who are given to change! O the stupendous and inscrutable judgments of God!" Cromwell was certainly *felix opportunitate mortis*, as his rule could not have continued long; and though he intended to give the country settled and constructive government in the future, it is doubtful whether he would have been allowed to do so. Several times his life was attempted by assassins, and he had to take unusual precautions against such fanatics' wrath. In spite of his great faults and drawbacks Cromwell was among the greatest of men. "With all his moral and physical audacity, with all his tenderness and spiritual yearnings, Cromwell was in the world of action what Shakespeare was in the world of thought, the greatest because the most typical Englishmen of all time"—such is Gardiner's judgment upon him referred to already. In India we have special reason to remember Cromwell, for it was under his strong rule that the English became respected by their rivals in the Eastern trade. The late Sir William Hunter in his brilliant but unfinished history of British India has well characterised his work in this direction. "He found the English in the East struggling, humiliated, in despair. He left them with their future assured. He was the first ruler of England who realised that the India trade was no private preserve of the sovereign and his nominees, but a concern of the nation, to be maintained by natural diplomacy and defended by the national arms. Under his Charter the East India Company transformed itself from a feeble relic of the medieval trade-guild into the vigorous forerunner of the modern joint-stock Company. The arrogant claims of the Catholic Powers in Asia he blew from the cannon's mouth." Of such a man, even though he had the misfortune to be a regicide, we should have at least a passing thought, during this month, of the 250th anniversary of his death.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

WHAT Sir W. H. White calls the "scientific courage" of inventors is possessed in a high degree by the leading engineers of every country who seem to revel in surmounting nature's sternest obstacles to inter-communication. If any traveller wants thrills and desires to see what American engineers have done, let him go to Peru and take a through ticket on the Ecuador line. In the section from Guayaquil to Quito—which has the doubtful advantage of lying over the equator—he will find himself at one point 12,000 feet above sea-level. To get up and past the Devil's Nose, an effort that seemed hopeless, the engineers made a switchback line that secured a rise of 110 feet straight off. Then a loop, called the Alansi loop, managed another ascent of 290 feet circumventing as well a sudden drop in the Alansi River which had to be crossed and re-crossed no fewer then twenty-six times. The grades in these are turns steep, the curves in their boldness being more picturesque than reassuring. One traveller with a cool head, describes them as unsurpassed in scenic beauty. Seventy-two bridges are required to carry the line from the lowest point in the Cardilliras range to the summit of the Palmira Pass. American skill has built and equipped the railway and it has cost on an average £10,000 a mile. The line from Lake Titicaca to Oruro in Bolivia is quite as interesting and has just been completed. It runs on a high plateau—12,000 to 13,000 feet for one hundred and thirty miles and is believed to offer the longest high altitude stretch of any railway in the world. It will eventually reach the Patosi silver mines, by dropping into the intervening valleys and climbing up again 2,000 feet. When continued it will be 1,000 miles long and will connect with the successful Argentine railway system. The "Arroyas" or river beds that are torrents in the rainy season and across which it must go, demand high and strong bridges. Its steep grades are surmounted with great Mogul engines, specially built. A branch line of the Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in the United States has a very twisted course also. It passes over the Musselshell river 117 times on as many bridges in a track length of 115 miles. The passenger skips 58 times in and out of the counties of Fergus and Yellowstone during this transit. And this is only the beginning of what the line is expected to do. When Sixteen Mile Canyon is reached, a stretch of difficult country, 200 miles long, will require something like two bridges to every mile, and will break all records for bridgework.

MR. NEWLANDS, Telegraph Expert, returns to Simla from tour, to-day.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Jodhpur, has arrived in Bombay and put up in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

MR. J. McCRAE, Assistant Director-General of Post Offices in India, has three months' extension of leave at Home.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905 (Bom. I of 1905), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make rules, which are published in a Press note issued last evening.

MR. W. MAXWELL, Officiating Postmaster-General, acts as Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, from 1st October for six weeks, vice Mr. Brunyate on special duty, and until Sir Fleetwood Wilson arrives in India.

IN view of the developments which are sure to take place in connection with vessels which use motor propulsion as an adjunct to sail propulsion, and are rapidly coming to the fore, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild has approached the Board of Trade with regard to the matter, proposing that some International Agreement should, if possible, be arrived at in defining particular regulations governing the case of vessels whose means of propulsion were not contemplated when the present Rules of the Road were drafted. The Board of Trade has replied that the subject will be noted for consideration when the Collision Regulations are next revised.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

Pedestrianism.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The South London Harriers' Autumn Sports at Kennington Oval, on Saturday, served to show how much W. Coales of Thrapston and W. E. Wood of London have improved during the season. The former has accomplished many fine performances during his career, but nothing quite so brilliant as his running in the three miles handicap at the meeting under notice. The Midland cross-country champion soon went through his field and with no one to push him at the end, won the race from the 40 yards mark in 14mins. 25 3-5secs. He continued on for the full three miles and the watch then showed 14 mins 31 3-5 secs., the merit of which was much enhanced through the turf being very heavy from recent rain Shrubb's grass record, at Horsham in 1903, was only 9 1-5 secs. faster and it is evident Coales has developed considerably since the champion ships in July. Wood showed to advantage when winning the open "mile" handicap from the 65 yards mark in 4 mins. 20 2-5 secs., and he is a sound 4 1-2 minutes man.

VOIGHT WINS.

E. R. Voight the four miles champion, managed to win the special three miles handicap from scratch at the Salford Harriers meeting, but his time of 14 mins. 4secs. was below his real ability. It is to be hoped we shall see Voight running again next season, when we shall perhaps find out what he can really do. So far he has not run so fast for three and four miles as Deakin, Robertson and Coales and if they—with Wood and Duncan,—all met the champion in good form it would be a wonderful race and very open.

OLYMPIC ATHLETES.

The doings of the prominent athletes who competed at the Olympic Games are closely followed by students of form and many of them have been to the fore of late. Though J. E. Deakin showed staleness at Kennington Oval on Saturday, he was able to win the 1500 metres and half hour runs at Verviers (Belgium) on Sunday and Monday. Another noted athlete in A. J. Robertson of Peterborough is holiday making in Norway and in a letter to the writer, speaks highly of the hospitality he has met with in Norway. Robertson commenced well by winning three events at Christiania, following which he was down to compete at Goteburg and Stockholm.

We at home learnt the results of the Canadian Championships at Halifax with much interest. When the writer was active enough to win Canadian championships the venue was Montreal and Toronto and the executive have shown sound sense in favouring another part of the Dominion. Bobbie Kerr appears to have got over the staleness with which he was suffering towards the close of the Olympiad, as instanced by his even time (10 secs and 220 secs.) for 100 and 220 yards respectively. It seems strange not to find the names of a few United States cracks among the winners, but the fact that they are now "frozen out" will certainly lead to better support from Canadian athletes.

Before finishing with Olympic athletes, mention must be made of a fine hammer-throw by John Flannagan of the Irish-American A. C. of New York. At the games of the Ancient Order of Hibernians he threw the 16 lbs. hammer (from a nine feet circle) a distance of 179 ft. 5 3-4 inches, which well eclipsed the previous best of 176 ft by M. McGrath of the New York A. C. The Irishmen, who now wears a policeman's uniform in New York, is like his countryman Horgan in regard to retaining his form and he appears to be better now than ever.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Big interest centred in the Welsh £100 sprint handicap over 130 yards, and upwards of 10,000 spectators saw B. R. Day of Blackpool win the final. He was in receipt of 3 1-2 yards and his time in the second round and final was 12 2-5 secs. Thus Day was showing what is termed 2 1-2 yards inside evens for 126 1-2 yards. It is good running, but hardly so good as R. E. Walker (the amateur) showed at the Olympic Games when he did two yards inside even time for 100 metres. Of course conditions vary and with no records committee to examine professional times—as in the amateur world—one cannot of course be altogether sure of professional times.

BOXING.

Just when we have all been looking forward to seeing what Jack Johnson could do in a match, comes the news that Mike Shreck of the States has cried off meeting the Colonial crack at the National Sporting Club on October 19th. It is possible, however, that Sam Langford may fill the vacancy and he is highly thought of at the Covent Garden establishment, Langford, by the way, has just gained still another victory, his latest victim being Jeannesatte—another coloured man.

The second meeting of Abe Attell and Owen Moran at San Francisco on Tuesday ended, as did the first go, in a draw and the pair of bantam weights are evidently very evenly matched. The bout was of 23 rounds and the American does not fancy taking on the Birmingham fighter at 40 rounds, as the latter proposes. Balting Nelson now seems to have the measure of Joe Gans, as he followed up his win over the coloured crack last June (17 rounds) by beating him in 21 rounds on Wednesday. Still the Baltimore man has had a long innings and is not disgraced in being defeated by the Dane.

BILLIARDS.

The need of an association to foster billiards among the rank and file of amateurs has been felt for a long time and the newly formed Billiards Control Club and Union should fill the bill. It has the support of several well-known noblemen and the proposed policy of the new body promises well. Various competitions, in addition to amateur and professional championships, will be promoted and with the leading billiard table makers and professionals lending support, the future looks good.

Melbourne Inman was no sooner in London again when he objected to being allotted a start (500) from T Reece in the Burroughes and Watts Tournament. Billiards is one of the few sports wherein professionals object to being lightly handicapped, hence Inman's protest. This has been met with an offer from Reece to play Inman 15,000 up for 100 aside, on Tournament terms, so we shall probably see these old rivals in the "pit" shortly

CYCLING.

G. E. Wills of Putney has again disturbed the records, this time over a comparative short distance. The venue was the famous Parc des Princes track at Paris and Wills was again paced by Bretin on his high powered motor cycle. The Englishman's mission was to try and beat record for 10 kilometres and 10 miles and in each instance he proved successful, his times being 6 mins 48 4-5 secs., and 10 mins 42 1-5 secs. respectively.

Another fine performance on the Co recently was L. Georget's 978 kilomet metres in the 24 hours Bol D'Or race. human pacing is allowed and in ridi about 610 miles in 24 hours Georget himself a great stayer.

THE TURF.

The publication of the acceptances for t Autumn Handicaps has led to something business among backers and layers. Thou the number of discontents is rather more th usual, only Pillo among them was real fancied. Both The White Knight and Radim stand their ground in the Cesarewitch and present the most fancied animals and pric are: 10 to 1 Pure Gem, and 12 to 1 W Mason, Glacis and Yentri Both Your Majes and White Eagle have been withdrawn fr the Cambridgeshire, so they will not fight the issue again, as at Doncaster on Wednesda Galvani remains in at the top and Norma III and Elangwin are left to uphold th prestige of three-year-olds. Others of this a are Rhodora 8st 4lbs., Bracelet, 7st 5lbs, S Archibald, 8st 2lbs, and Perrier 8st, all of whic have been supported, particularly the firs named.

HIGH PRICE YEARLINGS.

Who can say there is any falling off in th demand for bloodstock after the proceeding at Doncaster this week. Yesterday, for in stance, thirteen yearlings were disposed of fo 16,060 guineas or an average of 1,235 guineas. The high-water mark was reached when Mr. Carnsist bid 2000 guineas for a filly by Gallinule Orlet and another high priced one was a filly by Rock Stand-Stolen Love, knocked down t Mr. Bower Ismay for 1,950 guineas. Other noted purchases were a filly by Gallinule Yesterling, which went to Captain Bewicke for 1,800 guineas and a colt by Gallinule-Hackler Pride which Lord Durham purchased for 1,70 guineas.

DONCASTER.

Another St. Leger has been decided and again the Derby Winner has been defeated and the five classic races have gone to four different animals—Signorinetta taking the Derby and Oaks. At one time it was thought J. H. Martin would ride the filly in place of W. Bullock, who has had an attack of appendicitis, but the latter was well enough to do duty. He did not enjoy the pleasure of following up his Epsom triumphs, however, seventh place being the position of the filly in a field of ten, last place going to Norman III, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas. The betting pointed to the success of Your Majesty and as little as 11 to 8 was taken about Mr. J. B. Joel's colt prior to the start. The res showed that the colt would probably h won the Derby, but for going wrong, as really best White Eagle a bit handily at t finish. Maher nursed the latter along nice and challenged at the right moment, but t no purpose. Mr. Hall Walker's colt however made a good showing and quite disproved the idea that he was a non-stayer. Of the horses placed in the Derby, Primer did best by finishing fifth. The race was worth 6,500 sovs. and the one mile six furlongs and 132 yards occupied 3 mins. 37 3/5 secs.

WOOLTON'S DAY.

Thursday was an off day and many followed the King's example by missing the meeting o other attractions in the neighbourhood. It was, however, marked by a wonderful run of success by young L. Woolton the Newzealand jockey riding no fewer than four winners. To hark back a trifle, everyone (save the bookies) was sorry to see His Majesty's filly Princess De Galles narrowly beaten by Duke Michael in the Champagne Stakes, odds of 13 to 8 being laid on the bearer of the Royal colours.

LANCASTER CUP.

The Lancaster cup of 1000 sovs. and over two miles and a furlong was of course the great event to-day, The White Knight and Radium topping the card with imposts of 10st, 1lb. (141 lbs). The honours went to Radium, the White Knight failing to gain a place, much to the surprise of the talent. Glacis and Dean Swift followed the winner home and the field numbered seven.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby enthusiasts are looking forward to a great season, for we shall have two Australian combinations here, one playing the Rugby Union and the other under Northern Union Rules. The former will probably do best, judging by the record of the other Australian and New Zealand teams we have seen here. It is certain that we are going to see the Northern Union game make great progress in the next few seasons and the Rugby Union officials are alive to the necessity of putting forth great efforts to keep their end up. All is not as it should be in the Rugby world and prominent players are suspended from time to time, while others go over to the Northern Union willingly. The hard part of the matter from the Rugby Union point of view is that "keeping the ranks clear," means assistance for the Northern Union in the way of new recruits.

ASSOCIATION.

Surprises are the keynote of football to date. After Everton had well beaten Woolwich Arsenal at Woolwich, the latter visited their conquerors and turned the tables in decisive fashion (3-0). Other home teams to go under lately were Bristol City and Sheffield United, beaten by Everton and Notts Forest respectively, the scores being 2-0 and 2-1. The Chelsea players have made a poor start, as following an unlucky defeat (2-1) at Liverpool, they journeyed on to the Preston and went under by 6 goals to 0. Up to the present Manchester United, Liverpool, Newcastle and Middlesbrough have done best among First League teams. Birmingham are doing big things in the Second League and have won three consecutive matches, a performance which Southampton have duplicated in the Southern League. Swindon have astonished all and sundry who follow the doings of the latter league by beating Norwich 10 goals to 2 and New Brompton by 6 goals to 1. Another surprise was the defeat of Celtic (1-0) by St. Mirren in a Scottish League match and this on the beaten side's ground. Thus the Celtic players have already lost two matches this season, which hardly looks like winning the Championship.

CRICKET.

The victory of Staffordshire over Glamorganshire in the final of the Minor Counties Championship was greatly due to Barnes, who took 15 wickets for 54 runs and topped the score sheet with 37 opposite his name.

The matches between the M.C.C. Australian team and All England elevens at Hastings and Scarborough were both drawn, with the play going in favour of All England. Arnold took 7 wickets for 51 in the former and Hirst 6 for 52 at Scarborough and where "Ranji" also obliged with 101 on behalf of All England.

K. L. Hutchings was seen in his old form during the Gentlemen and Players match at Scarborough and he scored 120 in 100 minutes and hit a 6, a 5 and fourteen 4's. Not to be outdone, Gilbert Jessop gave a taste of rapid scoring in the North and South match at Hastings and his 88 not out in 65 minutes was mainly responsible for the victory of the South by five wickets. One of his hits was a 6—a straight drive clean out of the ground—while his score also included eleven 4's.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

THE "STATUS QUO."

British Intervention.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Great Britain has informed Bulgaria that she considers the retention of the Rumelian Railway to be unjustifiable.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is visiting Vienna, summoned the Bulgarian Premier and Minister for Commerce, who after the audience returned to Sofia.

NORTH CHINA.

Japanese Troops Leaving.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" from Tokio says that Japan is withdrawing the bulk of her troops from North China, and is leaving only small contingents at Peking, Tientsin and Shanhaikwan.

PORT SAID COLLISION.

Serious Damages.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The collision between the steamers "City of Edinburgh," "Clan Colquhoun" and "Somali" at Port Said, on the 25th instant, is more serious than was at first believed.

The "City of Edinburgh" had 54 feet of her upper plating ripped open and the "Somali" lost 45 feet of her bulwarks.

Both ships had many frames and beams broken and bent.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

"A Mask of Demagogy."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

President Roosevelt has replied to Mr. Bryan's letter in a manifesto of 6,000 words, in which he contends that the Republicans have a unique record for fighting Trusts, and accuses the Democrats of hiding corruption behind a mask of demagogy.

AT CASABLANCA.

Explanation of the "Incident."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

M. Pichon yesterday discussed the Casablanca incident with the German Charge d'Affaires in Paris in a most conciliatory manner.

General d'Amade in his official report says that he possesses the original of the Consul's order to the Secretary to secure the embarkation of six deserters, three of whom were non-Germans.

A Consular employe struck the first blow, the Secretary himself following up.

REFORM OF ISLAM.

Some Speculations.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr. Theodore Morison, in an article in the "Nineteenth Century and After," entitled "Can Islam be Reformed?" disputes Lord Cromer's view that the inelasticity of the religion is an insuperable obstacle, and argues that the number of sects in Islam is proof of its innate capacity for reform. He says that opinions regarding the teachings of the Koran are changing remarkably, notably in India.

The writer confidently anticipates a great reform in the Mahomedan world, but says there are many obstacles not connected with religion, in the path of political reconstruction, arising out of centuries of despotism and atrophy of the political capacity of the masses.

He urges first the development of the germs of political institutions already existing in the management of the village, of religious communities, etc., which the people will work better than any theoretically superior institutions with which they are not familiar.

THE DALAI LAMA.

In Peking.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Dalai Lama has arrived at Peking, where he was received with royal honours, and escorted in state to the Yellow Temple.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The correspondent of the "Times" in Peking describes the entry of the Dalai Lama, who was seated in the Imperial sedan and was escorted by trumpeters.

Chinese sightseers followed on bicycles, while among the strange paraphernalia carried by the wild and picturesque Tibetans were kodaks and binoculars.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

Resignation Accepted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Lord Tweedmouth has resigned the Lord Presidentship of the Council on the ground of ill-health. His resignation has been accepted.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Denied Right of Meeting.

MR. HALDANE'S SUGGESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Birmingham unemployed have been denied the right of meeting in Chamberlain square. The Police yesterday drove out the crowd and arrested the ringleader who was haranguing them.

The papers give prominence to the suggestion of Mr. Haldane that 17,000 unemployed can tide over the winter by enlisting on the special reserve.

Some Labour members approve the suggestion, but others liken it to conscription.

Mr. Shackleton, M. P., speaking at Colne last night, said that the Government must be pressed to permit municipalities to levy a penny rate on behalf of the unemployed.

ITALY AND THE POWERS.

Italian Influence Extending.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Italian papers express gratification at M. Isvolsky's visit to Signor Tittoni as showing that the influence of Italy in European affairs is extending.

BERLIN SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY.

A Millionaire's Bequest.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

A millionaire banker named Samson has bequeathed £1,500,000 to the Berlin Academy of Science.

MOROCCO.

Franco-Spanish Note.

AGREEMENT AMONG POWERS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The replies of Italy and Austria to the Franco-Spanish note regarding affairs in Morocco substantially concur therein.

WRIGHT ÆROPLANE.

An Hour in the Air.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Mr. Wilbur Wright at Le Mans, yesterday, æroplaned 48 kilometres in 67 minutes 11 4/5 seconds.

THE COTTON WAR.

Half-time in Mills.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

A number of mills in the Bury and other districts, employing 25,00 hands, and included in the Employers' Federation, worked half-time yesterday.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

Concentration at Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Cavalry Concentration Manœuvres of the Quetta Division began to-day, the regiments taking part being the 7th Hariana Lancers from Quetta and the 35th Scinde Horse from Jacobabad, together with units of Transport and Supply. The manœuvres will last till October 5, after which the force will be joined by the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Mooltanis) from Loralai and a standing camp will be formed at Saranan on the N.-W. Railway line, where combined instructions will be carried out until October 16.

A GUARD ASSAULTED.

An Insane Assailant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

Two railway khalasis of Rajbari Station, Eastern Bengal State Railway, are under arrest awaiting trial for murderously assaulting a European guard named Patterson, who, it is alleged, had first struck one of them, when one of the men, who is not quite sane, took up an iron spanner and struck Patterson on the head, leaving him senseless.

THE PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

More Failures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 29.

During a part of the week two more Karachi dealers in the piece-goods trade have come to grief. This makes nine or ten local dealers who during the last six months have been unable to withstand the slump in prices consequent upon overtrading which characterised the year 1907.

ACCIDENT AT KURUSTI KALAN.

Official Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Official report of the accident to No. 2 down Punjab mail, at Kurusti Kalan at 10-30 on the 27th instant states that no passengers were injured. One luggage van, one intermediate carriage and one bogie composite first and second carriage were derailed. The line has been cleared and traffic resumed.

FLOODS IN THE DECCAN.

Panic in the City.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

GALLANT RESCUE WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 29.

The flood subsided by this morning in an extraordinary manner and communication was restored, at an early hour, with Hyderabad City.

The Nizam's troops were out all last night preventing badmashes from looting and helping in the work of rescue. It was found that the patients and nurses of the Victoria Zenana Hospital were all safely removed to Char Minar, but only just in time, the quarter nearest the Hospital having suffered terribly.

Hundreds of corpses are being found by the large army of police and municipal authorities, and it is estimated that the deaths must be well over 1,000.

A panic ensued this morning among the people who were searching in the debris, by badmashes shouting that the Mir Alum tank had burst.

The difficulty of recovering the dead is made worse by the horrible stench, which is beginning to pervade all the debris strewn in places.

The wreck of the colossal Afzul Ganj Bridge presents a most curious spectacle, the huge piers seem to have been tossed about like timber and a large island of silt rests in the centre of the river.

The damage in the city is not so extensive as at Afzul Ganj, the ground being higher, but it is thought that the streets being more confined, the death roll is more and communication is difficult, owing to the Hyderabad Telegraph office disconnection.

LATER.

I crossed the Chudderghat bridge this morning and found the entire suburb to the east of the city clean wiped out, not a trace of roads and lanes remaining and prominent residents fail to find sites of houses.

Several corpses were laid out opposite the mosques, Entering the city and crossing over to the west the eye met a sight which entirely eclipsed those at Afzul Ganj and Mulkapet. The river, which runs west to east, here straight down on the doomed quarter and submerged the entire western portion of the city from end to end. Among the ruins here were owners dry-eyed, but horror depicted on their faces. No crying was heard, their grief being too profound for tears. Whole families must have been buried, leaving none to bewail their loss. Only corpses were outside. The debris are at present being removed for burial, and very few have been examined; identification is impossible owing to the large number of the dead.

The relief parties seemed paralysed in the presence of this sudden and awful catastrophe and organization seemed impossible. I saw the corpse of a Brahmin vakil suspended to a tree, where he tied himself and was unable to unloose himself when the flood reached him. The Victoria Zenana Hospital inmates were warned by the police to vacate at 8 o'clock on Sunday night, but the Director of the Medical Department anticipated no danger, and telephoned "Lady doctors and nurses to stay at their post." The two young lady surgeons—Misses Pinto and Correa—helped by nurses, conveyed all the patients to the roof of the highest ward, where they spent the night, the flood creeping to within two feet of the roof; but for the staircase leading to the roof not a soul could possibly have been saved. As it was, no lives were lost.

Early this Tuesday morning Miss Evans and Miss Blain, Superintendent of Nursing, crossed the river and removed the staff and the patients to Char Minar. The Miss Pinto and Correa have lost everything except the clothes they wore, their quarters, an old tiled building, which was a disgrace to the institution, having collapsed and buried all their belongings. There are now no indications of more rain, but it will be utterly impossible ever to recover all the bodies, and the future therefore seems too dark, with the danger of pestilence.

Mr. Warner with Sergeant Duffield, Messrs. Seaton and Sturge, of the Nizam's College, and Captain Blake, Chief of the Staff, are actively engaged in rescue work. Mr. Warner, Lieutenant Gardiner and Sergeant Duffield were instrumental in saving many lives at great personal risk. The wreckage at Afzul Ganj Hospital is complete, and it will be impossible to recommence work till an entirely new structure is erected and equipped.

A relief fund has been started by officials to meet the immediate wants of the homeless. The Government will doubtless soon start a general fund sadly needed.

A panic has just arisen in Secunderabad, the police ordering everybody out of their houses by order, as the Jeedmutla Tank, the source of Secunderabad's water-supply, is supposed to be in a dangerous condition. It is to be hoped the rumour is false. Boxes of the merchants in James Street, as I write, are being flung pell mell out into the road.

The railway line has been breached between Nagalpalli and Lingampalli and mails and passengers are being transhipped. It is reported that a Permanent Way Inspector, named Kelly, was swept away near Masaipet on the Godavery Valley Railway while on duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

A Press Communique issued in connection with the severe loss to life and property in Hyderabad caused by floods, says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the following message of sympathy to H. H. the Nizam:—

"I am much distressed to hear of the misfortune which has happened to Hyderabad and of the loss of life. Your Highness has my sincere sympathy."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Calcutta passengers and mails of the up mail trains of the 25th and 26th instant, combined, were together transhipped at the breach between Chimadol and Ellore yesterday morning. The train left Ellore at 11-14 running through to Madras as a late mail, arriving in Madras late last night.

This train also brought the Calcutta Rugby Football team.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to the appalling calamity that has just happened in the Nizam's Dominions, rendering numbers of people homeless, and leaving so many widows and orphans, I beg to propose that a Subscription Relief Fund should be immediately opened by the "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," and "Advocate," and the amount thus obtained be sent as quickly as possible to Hyderabad for the relief of the victims.

H. H. the Nizam has always been most generous in the matter of charity outside of his own State, and this furnishes an opportunity for us to show practically the sympathy we feel with his people, many of whom are very poor, in the disaster that has overtaken them.

On the principle that "he who gives quickly gives twice", I shall be pleased to send Rs. 100 to the first newspaper that opens a fund. I trust the native press in Bombay will follow suit.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. SAXON-DAVIES,

Carlisle Chambers, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Increased Emoluments to Signallers.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SANCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry have issued the following Press Communique dated Simla the 29th September 1908:—

"A telegram has been received from the Secretary of State communicating, in general terms, his approval of the scheme submitted by the Government of India for the improvement of the pay of the Signalling Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department. As soon as the despatch which the Secretary of State has promised is received, probably about the middle of October, full details of the scheme will be published both as to the rates of pay and as to the manner in which members of the existing establishment will be brought upon the new scale."

The general outlines of the scheme are as follows.

The initial pay of the general service will be Rs. 50, rising by annual increments to a maximum of Rs. 200, ordinarily attainable in the twentieth year. In the case of the local service the minimum pay will be Rs. 35 and the maximum Rs. 130, which may be reached in the twenty-second year. A signaller whose work and conduct is satisfactory in every respect may, however, be granted a double increment at the end of five years' service, and if he receives this double increment he will attain the maximum one year sooner. After fourteen years' service a signaller will be expected to pass the efficiency bar, the qualifications required being either that he is a signaller of recognised ability and merit, or that he is reported to be fit for promotion to the rank of telegraph master and has passed a technical examination which will be prescribed for all signallers who aspire to become telegraph masters. No signaller who fails to pass the efficiency bar can rise above the pay which he is then drawing. The maximum pay of a signaller who fails to pass the efficiency bar will be Rs. 140 in the case of the general scale and Rs. 90 in the case of the local scale.

The pay of the telegraph masters, general scale, will be Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 in the case of the general service and Rs. 130 rising to Rs. 180 in the case of the local service. Above the telegraph masters will be two classes of deputy superintendents, of whom the lower class will correspond to the officers known as telegraph masters, 1st grade, and the higher class to sub-assistant superintendents (traffic). The pay of the lower class will be Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 325 and of the higher class Rs. 325 rising to Rs. 400. A limited number of the higher class will, however, be permitted to rise to the higher maximum of Rs. 500.

The cost of the new scale of pay exceeds the cost of the old scale by about five and a half lakhs of rupees.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS SEQUEL.

Charge of Perjury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Tinnevelly head-quarters Deputy Magistrate disposed of two cases in which accused were prosecuted under Section 190, Indian Penal Code, for perjury.

The facts were accused, who were witnesses for the prosecution in the Tinnevelly Riots Case, gave contradictory statements before the committing magistrate and at the Sessions.

In the course of a lengthy judgment the Magistrate found both the accused guilty of making two contradictory statements with reference to the same matter in the course of a judicial proceeding and sentenced them to six and nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAYOR OF CHANDERNAGORE.

M. Tardival's Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

In connection with the Chandernagore Municipal elections, the Governor of Pondicherry has replied by wire to the representation made by the contesting parties, that M. L. Tardival will, provisionally, act as Maire, pending the final decision of his Excellency.

CAPTAIN A. B. Minchin takes over the duties of Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, India, next week.

TRANSPORT "Dongola" is expected at Bombay on the 8th proximo with the Inniskilling Dragoons from Suez and drafts from Southampton for other Corps.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Coming Session in Madras.

PROTEST FROM INDIAN GENTLEMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

The question of holding or not holding the Congress in Madras in ensuing December is the topic of the hour. Madras is considerably excited over this question, and leading public men have ranged themselves on two sides.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee was formed on the 22nd August last.

At its meeting held on 26th August it was resolved to invite the Congress to Madras. Since then the feeling has been growing that the decision of the Committee did not take account of the opinion and feeling of Congressmen in the Presidency, and that a large body of those who were entitled to be consulted were not so consulted. This feeling found expression in local papers, and the "Hindu," the leading Congress organ, pointed out in time the need for the Congress Committee doing its work constitutionally and with the full support of public opinion. The advice is not being apparently heeded, and the Committee are holding on to its purpose.

A number of leading Congressmen, headed by Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, ex-president of the Congress and ex-member of the Supreme Legislative Council, have addressed the following protest to the Committee:—

We, the undersigned, beg to state it is not desirable to hold the next session of the Indian National Congress in December next in Madras. Since the hurried formation of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee the other day and its rapid decision and action in inviting the Congress to hold its session in Madras this year, we have been trying to ascertain the general feeling on the subject both in the city and the mofussil. We find that a very general and strong feeling exists to the effect that the proposal made by the Madras Provincial Congress Committee was inexpedient, and would, if carried out, instead of serving the national cause at this crisis in the political life of India, seriously complicate the situation. Before inviting the Congress the Madras Provincial Congress Committee had not, we believe, tried to secure mofussil opinion and support, much less consult all the Congress leaders throughout the country. Such a course is always necessary and is vitally so at the present juncture.

We are afraid the proposed session of the Congress in Madras, if persisted in, would not only not be a success in any sense approaching the success of its predecessors as regards attendance and its representative character, and above all enthusiasm and real harmony in its deliberations and resolutions, but would also positively injure national interests. We are satisfied, in view of every interest, it is most inadvisable to hold the proposed session of Congress, and we beg the Madras Provincial Congress Committee will cease taking further action in the matter of holding the Congress session this year.

The signatories to the protest number seventy, and are composed of merchants, landlords, vakils, barristers, solicitors and municipal commissioners of the city and districts, generally well-known and respected. Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar, of Salem, noted Congressman and ex-member of the Legislative Council, is amongst the signatories. So is Mahomed Sheriff Khan, Bahadur, another ex-member of the Legislative Council. Several leading members of the Mahajana Sabha are among the signatories, and the list is fairly representative of public opinion in the city and Presidency.

The protest was informally communicated to the Committee, but the Honorable V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, on its behalf, has refused to treat with the protestants.

The list is therefore published in the news papers to-day, and it is not yet decided what action the Committee will take. It is believed the Committee is determined to hold the Congress in spite of the opposition. On this protest the "Hindu" observes:—"If, notwithstanding this remarkable and timely expression of adverse opinion the members of the Provincial Congress Committee persist in carrying out the proposal it is entirely their own affair; but the words 'Indian National Congress' will then acquire a new signification. We are reluctantly obliged to add that the spirit which has dominated some of the prominent members of the Congress Committee in their proceedings hitherto seem still to stand in the way of the reasonable solution of the difficulty.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

The following letters were received and forwarded by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the occasion of his 84th birthday:—

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, September 23.

DEAR MR. NAOROJI,—I am desired by the Viceroy to thank you for the copy of your acknowledgments of the numerous communications you received on your birthday. These congratulations must have been very gratifying to yourself, and Lord Minto hopes that you may be long spared to enjoy future birthdays unclouded by any recurrence of the recent outbreaks.—I am, yours very truly,

J. R. DUNLOP SMITH, LT.-COL.,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Versova, via Andheri Stn., September 29.

DEAR LT.-COL. DUNLOP SMITH,—I have received your very welcome letter of 23rd instant. It is quite true, as His Excellency the Viceroy kindly says, that the numerous congratulations which I have received on my birthday have been very gratifying to me. And added to this I feel sincerely thankful and gratified at His Excellency Lord Minto's hope that I may be long spared to enjoy future birthdays unclouded by any recurrence of the recent outbreaks.—I am, yours very truly,

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Midnapore Bomb Case.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

A Special Bench, consisting of Justices Saroda Charan Mitter and Coxe, will sit on Thursday next, to hear the applications for bail on behalf of the accused in the Midnapore bomb case.

Disturbances during the "Pujas."

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

A company of the Bengal Police from Cuttack arrived here yesterday for the purpose, it is believed, of helping, if any disturbance occurs during the "Pujas."

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Seditious Leaflet Case.

A SUBEDAR'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 29.

The following is the evidence tendered by Subedar-Major Ahmaduddi in the Aligarh sedition case, wherein Hoti Lal Varma and Ram Sarup, late Superintendent, Vedic Ashram, Aligarh, are charged under section 124 A, Indian Penal Code, with having circulated a seditious leaflet headed "A Message to the Punjabis":—

"I am a Subedar-Major in the Hongkong Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, and I have been in Hongkong Garrison for about 24 years. I know this man (accused Hoti Lal). I saw him in Hongkong, where he called himself Hira Lal Varma. I saw him there about the beginning of 1907. Roughly speaking, he stayed there about three or four months, living in the shop of a confectioner named Kirpa Ram Ganga Ram, 36, Austin Road, Kowloon. He often used to come to see me and other native officers and hospital assistants, and he used to teach two of my men English. He used to talk on seditious subjects, and to say we could turn out the English, who were looting us, and that as long as we kept on agitating they could not rule. He used to say "history repeats itself." But I do not know what he meant thereby. I fancy he meant that we could overthrow the present rule. He said that on leaving Hongkong he was going to Russia via the Siberian Railway in order to learn bomb-making. He used to say it would be a very nice thing to throw bombs on Church Parade days to kill so many Europeans. Most of his conversation was against the British Raj. He used to get the "Bande Mataram," "Punjabee" and "Gaelic American" from New York and the "Hindustan Review" and "East and West." After an absence of between two and three months accused returned to Hongkong and stopped only a day, passing through, and asked me if I got the "Gaelic American" or not. And when I told him no, he replied "Others got it all right." A few weeks after this I began to receive it regularly. I had never ordered or paid for it or have been asked to pay for it I never told accused I wanted any. The first few copies I opened and read. When I saw the nature of the paper I handed the remaining copies unopened to my Commanding Officer. When Hoti Lal was in Hongkong the 119th Mahratta Infantry were stationed there. Hoti Lal told me he had sent a letter to the Duke of Connaught reminding him of his promise made in India. Alam Khan is employed in the Supreme Court. This year I received this envelope (Exhibit 14) containing this leaflet (Exhibit 15a). It came bearing, and I paid eight cents on it. The writing appeared to be that of accused, whose handwriting I know to a certain extent. I opened the envelope myself and after reading the contents gave them to my Commanding Officer. The "Gaelic American" occasionally contained seditious leaflets, all of which I made over to my Commanding Officer. One copy that I got contained six leaflets—two in English, two in Urdu, and two in some language of the Deccan that I could not read. This is one of them (Exhibit 16), and I handed it to my Commanding Officer. Shortly before coming to Aligarh to give evidence I received a copy of the "Gaelic American" (Exhibit 18) which came in a cover (Exhibit 17), and by the advice of my Commanding Officer I brought it to Aligarh unopened. When passing through Hongkong on his second visit Hoti Lal told me he was going to France; he did not tell me he had learned bomb-making. Hoti Lal had never sent me any letter before he met me in Hongkong. In Hongkong I had seen several English writings of Hoti Lal's. I never received any English letter from accused. The writing on pages 10 and 11 of exhibit B is so shaky that I cannot say whose it is. No letter came with the leaflet.

ARMS ACT CASE.

Unlawful Possession of Cartridges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

Yesterday, before Mr. I. Birley, Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, Fateh Mahomed and Madam of Degha, Dum Dum, were charged with having in their unlawful possession 197 Lee-Metford 303 rifle cartridges.

Some police witnesses were examined, after which a charge was framed against both the accused under Section 19F of the Arms Act.

The case was adjourned for the defence.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, LL. D.

A special Convocation for conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., C.I.E., was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Bombay University, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Chancellor, admitting Mr. Selby to the degree.

The procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows entered the Hall in the following order:—

Mr P N Wadia	Prof G C Bhate
Mr Tribhovandas M N	Mr L A Shah
Prof K K Kapadia	Principal R P Paranjpe
Khan Bahadur D B Chichgar	Mr N M Samarth
Mr N G Wolmkar	I r Sorab Nariman
Mr Manekji D Kanga	Mr M B Chanbal
Mr J B Davar	Mr P Giyna Menent
Mr J M Antia	Mr J N Frazer
Prof O V Muller	Dr P B Ghasvala
The Rev Dr B DeMonte	Dr K E Ghdachaji
Dr B F Sethna	Mr D G Padhye
Mr S V Bhandarkar	Mr N Y Gokhale
Shaikh Faizullabhai Mulla	Mr G S Rao
Mr Kavasji B Sethna	Mr D A F Mose
Mr M H Hakim	Mr A M Mazmi
Dr A P Cama	Prof S R Bhandarkar
Dr Shantaram Vithal	Mr Ibrahim M Sayani
Mr E D Tulaji	Dr D A D'Monte
The Rev H Sharp	Mr R D Sethna
Prof N N Saher	The Rev Dr R Scott
Mr A M Mogji	Mr Rustam K E Cama
Mr Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna
The Rev F X Haan	Rao Bahadur G N Kathani
Mr Jaffer Rahimtoola	Principal K J Sanjana
Mr P B Pendarves Lery	Mr K D Nagamwala
Prof V K Rajavade	Khan Bahadur M C Murban

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Choonilal D. Saralya.
Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar.

REGISTRAR.

Professor F. M. Dastur.

SYNDICS.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor. The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
Dr. Temulji Nariman. The Rev. F. Dreckmann.
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Mehta.

DEANS.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. Childe.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
The Hon'ble Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby.

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke.

On the procession entering the Hall, visitors and graduates present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor took his seat.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Law, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in presenting the Hon'ble Mr. Selby to the Degree of Doctor of Laws said:

MR. SELBY'S DEGREE.

Mr Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—I beg to present to you, Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Francis Guy Selby, and request on behalf of the Senate that you be pleased to confer on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law. Under the Indian Universities Act, the recipient of this degree must be recommended by the Vice-Chancellor and at least two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate as a fit person to receive it by reason of his eminent position and attainments; further the recommendation must be supported by at least two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate, and finally it must be confirmed by the Chancellor. In the case of Mr. Selby these conditions have been more than fulfilled. Before the Syndicate moved in the matter, there had been widespread public feeling that the distinguished services of Mr. Selby to the cause of higher education in this Presidency and his worth as a scholar should receive recognition at the hands of this University by means of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. That public feeling found powerful support and appropriate expression in the address which Your Excellency delivered at our last annual Convocation. The Syndicate were unanimous in making the recommendation. The Senate unanimously supported it. Mr. Selby's eminent position and attainments are well known and attested by the fact that his name is a household word among, at all events, the educated classes in the Presidency. For many years he was Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy and Principal in one of our leading Arts Colleges. He is now the head of our Educational Department. Since February 1906, he has held the high office of Vice-Chancellor of this University. Even before to these two eminent positions, his marked reputation as an educationist and scholar had attracted the notice of the Government of India, so much so that when in 1900 Lord Curzon, then Viceroy of India, held at Simla a Conference of the Directors of Public Instruction and Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in the different provinces of British India, Mr. Selby, who was then Principal of the Deccan College, was specially invited to join the Conference and help it with his knowledge and experience. The only other person similarly honoured was the Rev. Dr. Miller from Madras. But what forms the most striking feature in Mr. Selby's career amongst us is his long, honourable, and memorable connection with the Deccan College. That connection extended over a period of nearly 29 years, which means that seven generations of students passed through his hands. I say seven generations, because, according to our University curriculum, each generation has an academic life of four years in the Arts course. During the period of 29 years Mr. Selby on two occasions left the College temporarily to act as Principal of the Rajkumar College, at Rajkot, once in 1880 and for a second time in 1882.

AT THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

But it was a short absence which only urged sweet return to the institution he so dearly loved, and after 1882 he adhered to it with unfailing devotion declining to move out of it whether for better pay or prospects. He made the Deccan Cottage the main mission of his life; and closely identified himself with its interests. That College has an advantage which few Colleges in this Presidency have. It stands on a beautiful spot in the midst of charming natural scenery, giving it a true academic aspect. Mr. Selby's great endeavour was to improve upon what Nature gave. There was no year when Mr Selby did not want something done for the College, and I have heard one of your predecessors say that when Mr. Selby wanted a thing to be done no Governor could say "Nay"—so winning was his ardour coupled with his energy. When Mr. Selby first joined the College in 1877, the College compound was but 2 acres. When he left it two years ago, the 2 acres had grown into 135 acres. And the College now possesses fine and commodious residential quarters for students, a beautiful garden, a gymnasium and gymkhana, with a boating club, and a nice Reading Room—all the result of Mr. Selby's persistent efforts to adorn the College. By means of these institutional arrangements, he sought not only to develop the physique of his pupils and afford them facilities for healthy recreation and amusement, but also to enable them to acquire the

virtues of self-help and self-reliance. Mr. Selby joined them in their sports; took them out with him now and then for walks; mixed in free and friendly intercourse with them; and entered with an almost personal realisation into their thoughts, lives and wants. No wonder that this largeness and quickness of sympathy brought him the attachment of his pupils. Mr. Selby's work as a Professor of the College only served to heighten that attachment. He was all along Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy; he also lectured on English Literature, particularly on Bacon and Burke, and I have heard his lectures spoken of by his pupils in terms of the greatest admiration. Of his lectures on Moral Philosophy I have heard them say that they were not only learned but also of a highly inspiring character. I listened to two of those lectures some years ago and the impression they gave me was that they were what all lectures on Moral Philosophy ought to be,—to borrow the language of one who is a recognised authority on the subject,—they were such as to inspire in the minds of the hearers a sense of the infinite in man and to call forth a sigh of aspiration for growth from what man is to what man ought to be. Mr. Selby was equally at home in the matter of discipline. To him the conduct of his pupils was a matter of daily concern. We are apt to think, because so it is said, that knowledge is power; but knowledge is power only to this extent, that it gives us command over our material surroundings, over Nature in fact. But the power that goes to make a vigorous and self-respecting manhood is different. It comes from the exercise of power over our own selves, which is acquired by means of subjection in youth to discipline, by a careful watch over our temperament, our tongues, and our temptation. This has been Mr. Selby's teaching. What he strove daily to impress on the minds of his pupils was that majestic edifices and stately groves, which form the exterior symbols of a College, should be answered by a corresponding dignity within by the nobility of behaviour of its inmates arising out of habits of self-respect and self-restraint. There was no student whom Mr. Selby did not know; everyone's face was familiar to him: he knew the strong and the weak points of each: his watchful eye was quick to discern when a student had gone wrong and had disobeyed rules of discipline and correct behaviour.

A TRUE "ACHARYA."

But a far more valuable service Mr. Selby has rendered to his pupils consists in the light of the life which he has himself lived in their sight. Physically, a life in open air habits of regularity and method, movements in which the spirit of order prevailed as much as to say "Order is heaven's first law," intellectually, increasing love of knowledge and morality and communion with the noble living and the noble dead, his scrupulous sense of honour and uprightness, his influence, unmitigated contempt for sham, hypocrisy, low cunning and intrigue—in short, his personal life and example have been to those brought within the range of his influence an education greater than that afforded by his lectures, his discipline or his friendship. Carlyle has somewhere said that health and holiness ought to go together, that life ought to be a life of wholeness, with no hole in it, a life of completeness, in which the physical, intellectual and the moral elements of strength are so nicely blended as to give sympathy to character and poise to life, producting what the ancient Greeks called harmony of being. It was this conception of life that led ancient Aryans to describe a teachers of young men by a most apt expression. They called him an Acharya, one who practised in his life what he taught others. Mr. Selby has been to his pupils a true Acharya.

As of any evening after a day's hard work at the college he was seen moving out of his residence adjoining the College and going for his long walks, with a copy of Dante in his pocket, musing over the silence that is in the starry sky, the sleep that is among the lonel hills," what pupil of his was there who did not feel tempted to exclaim: "There goes the Deccan College embodied in personal from."

What student of his was there who did not feel encouraged to imitate the example of that life? I have so far, Sir, attempted an analysis of Mr. Selby's career at the Deccan College. My analysis must perforce be feeble, because of my incompetency to do adequate justice to that career and also because it is as difficult to analyse fully the mould of a teacher of young men as it is to analysis the love of a parent. Both mould young lives by what is more or less silent influence. It is the silence of the influence that is perhaps its most eloquent testimony. I must say a word with reference to what Mr. Selby has done in other directions. I am sure Mr. Principle Paranjpe and his colleagues, the Professors of the Fergusson College, will bear me out when I say that to them Mr. Selby's guidance and advice have been of incalculable use and enabled them to tide through several difficulties. I am not qualified to speak of Mr. Selby's administration of the Educational Department as Director because I am not sufficiently acquainted with it, but this I may be allowed to say that I consider it a creditable feature of that administration that he has been able to tackle a problem sorely neglected for many a year, the low pay and miserable prospects of the teachers of our vernacular schools.

AS VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Mr. Selby has been Vice-Chancellor of this University since February 1906 and in that capacity he has by his successful administration of our University won golden opinions all round. He assumed charge of the office at a time when the new law changing the constitution of the University had just come into force after much painful controversy; and when the University had to be administered according to the new regulations, some of which, I confess, were framed by the Senate, without being aware of it, so as to be traps for teachers. But under Mr Selby's wise and cautious guidance everything has gone on smoothly. There has been no hitch or jar. I am but echoing the opinion of all members of the Senate and of the Syndicate when I say that Mr. Selby has been a model Vice-Chancellor, one of the best Vice-Chancellors we have had. A few months more, and I am told Mr. Selby will retire to his native land to enjoy the rest which he has so richly earned after years of strenuous toil in this country. When he retires he will be greatly missed by all those who have been brought in contact with, and who have benefited from, his striking personality. He will be gratefully remembered amongst us, as gratefully as we cherish the memories of the late Dr. Wilson, the late Sir Alexander Grant, and last, but not least of all, Dr. William Wordsworth. A new generation has sprung up since these three disappeared from amongst us, and yet traditions linger fondly and with reverence over the memory of their good works and their noble examples. Mr. Selby's name will be as fondly cherished for many years to come.

One word more and I shall have done. To-day's ceremony has to me a deep meaning as I hope it has to many others. We are living in times of what is called unrest and the question is asked in some quarters, what has England done, and what will England do for India? That question was, I think, nobly answered during and in spite of the dark days and brutalities of the Mutiny of 1857. England in a magnanimous spirit opened to us the portals of higher knowledge by founding the Indian Universities and sending some of the best of her sons to impart to us higher education. That single act was worthy of England, worthy of the Queen of Queens and woman of women, who represented then the might and majesty of England. By that single act England showed that while she would on the one hand deal with a strong hand with the enemies of law and order, she would on the other be true to her divine mission in this country. I believe, Sir, that the heart of England is as sound to-day as it was then. One of your great men, the late lord Shaftesbury, was wont in his speeches to speak of the moral triumphs of the British Empire. England will be judged by those triumphs. India will be judged by the peaceful manner in which she seeks to benefit from those triumphs. Those triumphs will be secured for this country so long as England gives us such men as Mr. Selby, so long again as this country produces characters as his; for in Mr. Selby it is no exaggeration to say we discern a genuine Englishman, genuine because of the beauty of his character and the quiet dignity and emphasis of his life.

His Excellency the Chancellor, in admitting Mr. Selby to the degree, addressed the Convocation as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate of the University of Bombay,—When I last had the honour of addressing you, I ventured to express the hope that you would recognize the value of the services of the Vice-Chancellor by conferring upon him the highest honour at your disposal. It is, therefore, with particular satisfaction that I have come to preside over this meeting of Convocation convened to admit Mr. Selby to the degree of a Doctor of Laws. In thus honouring our distinguished Vice-Chancellor, the University does honour to itself.

There are special reasons why meritorious work in the cause of education should receive public recognition. The profession of the teacher is one that demands self-sacrifice in a high degree. We live in an age of which impatience is perhaps the most marked characteristic. We are all overanxious to see the immediate results of our work, and statesmanship is gravely impaired by the short-sightedness which does not look beyond to-morrow and which craves for instant personal success. The great movements which have conferred lasting benefits upon mankind have been slow in operation, and we should all strive to realize that the best work we can do is that which will bear fruit under our successors.

This applies with special force to the teacher, who can rarely occupy a prominent place in public estimation but whose work in moulding the character of future generations may be of vital importance in India most especially.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandawarkar has given us an eloquent description of Mr. Selby's long and strenuous labours in promoting education in this Presidency. I feel that I can add little to what has been said by one whose knowledge is far greater than mine. As a teacher of moral philosophy Mr. Selby stands pre-eminent among Englishmen who have come out to India from the old Universities; but the great work of his life extended far beyond the chair of the Professor. Except for a few short periods, nearly thirty years of his career were spent at the Deccan College, which he may almost be said to have created, so great was the development of this Institution during those strenuous years. The work that he accomplished cannot be presented in the form of figures. The effects of the personal influence which he brought to bear upon large numbers of Indian students exist and will continue to exist; but they defy calculation. No one has more thoroughly understood that the best part of education is that which goes to the building up of character, and Mr. Selby during his long association with the Deccan College maintained personal relations with his students which were of the highest value to them. He was thus able to inculcate in them his own manly spirit, straightforwardness and love of truth. He enforced the discipline which is an essential part of the training of youth; but his broad sympathy won and retained for him a personal affection which lies at the root of the influence of a great teacher. While, in England, the tendency has been to exaggerate the importance of games, the Indian boy does not always obtain the necessary amount of relaxation. In the Deccan College, Mr. Selby worked with marked success in introducing and promoting healthy recreation, and himself originated the Deccan College Gymkhana which has brightened the lives and improved the physique of the students.

In the Educational Service of this Presidency Mr. Selby has set a high standard of simple-hearted devotion to duty which I trust that every member of the department will strive to attain. There is no country in which the influence of the teacher can be of greater permanent value than in India; but it cannot be too strongly asserted that this influence will never be won in the class room alone and that the teacher who considers that his functions begin and end with the period of the lesson is unworthy of his great profession.

That is the moral which I wish to draw from the career of the Vice-Chancellor, who will leave behind him a fine example of the true spirit of the teacher, the spirit of which India stands in incressing need.

Dr. Selby, I can assure you that I am proud to be the medium of conferring upon you a distinction which you have richly deserved, and which I am sure you will always value. When you come to look back upon your long and strenuous career in India, I think that perhaps you will recall with special pleasure the years which you spent in the Deccan College which owes its present position to your fostering care. You will carry with you the sense of duty faithfully performed which is the best recompense we can receive, and you will know that the influence you exerted will remain as a living force in the Presidency to which you have devoted the best years of your life. I trust that you may long be spared to bear the honour bestowed upon you to-day, and to enjoy the freedom from the cares of office which you have so well earned. That you will still continue to take an interest in the welfare of the University of Bombay I am certain and I can assure you that you will be affectionately remembered by the Senate in which you have played so important a part and by all your old pupils who owe so much to your wise teaching and above all to your broad and active sympathy.

The Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation, the retiring procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows leaving the hall in the reversed order of the entering procession.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Athletic Sports.

The Athletic Sports of the St. Mary's High School were continued yesterday on the grounds of the school. A larger number of spectators than the day before were present to witness the sports, which were greatly appreciated by them. The Lance Drill by the boys was much cheered, and Mr Adsme, the Drill Master, deserves great credit. The following are the results:—

SECOND DAY.

1-2 Mile.

Over 16	Under 16.
1. Windsor.	1. D'Lair.
2. P. D'Souza.	2. Barron.

3-4 Mile Relay Race.

1. E Grant.	2 K Ross.

Obstacle Race.

1. Sampays	2 Regnand.

High Jump—Under 14.

1. E. Grant (4 ft.)	2. T. Kenny.

Wide Jump.

Over 16.	Under 16.
1. V. Windsor. (17ft.)	1. C. Smith.
2. A. Costes.	2. F. D'Lair.

150 Yards.

Over 16.	Under 16.
1. P. D'Souza.	1. D'Lair.
2. Sampays.	2. Barron.

100 Yards (Juniors).

1. G. Grant	2. G Reynolds.

200 Yards (Ex-Students).

1. Oliveira	2. A. Rozalla.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

It was a curious circumstance on Monday night, when the gloom of the play had provoked our pen to a gloomy retrospect of the theatrical great who had passed away since "The Little Minister" was first staged, that in another portion of the office there lay Reuter's intimation of the demise of Willie Farren, an actor of parts, and the bearer of an historic name, which, except for Mr. Farren-Soutar, is now unknown to the stage. Willie Farren had not figured much of late, and a very tragedy of misfortunes had overtaken the Farrens since 1895, when last it was our pleasure to see the late actor upon the stage. Willie Farren was then playing in the revival of "The Rivals" at the Court, with a caste which included the late Sam Brough and Mrs. John Wood. In that same week Nellie Farren, Willie's sister, we believe, re-opened the old Opera Comique with "Nannie" and "A Model Trilby." ("Trilby," by the way, had taken London by storm at the Haymarket a fortnight before). Everybody knows the hard luck that befell Miss Nellie Farren after that. She had a long illness and fell upon penury until, re-discovered a year or two ago, a great benefit performance placed her for the rest of her days beyond the reach of want. Now Willie Farren is dead, and another once brilliant star of the stage is but a name.

Few plays which have been produced in recent years have delighted so many London audiences as "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," which the Bandmann Comedy Company presented last night. The play was first seen at Terry's Theatre in April last year. It was transferred to the Adelphi just a year ago, and returned to Terry's. "Mrs. Wiggs" is essentially a woman's play. It was written by Mrs. Annie Crawford Flexner and Mrs. Madge Cook; and it mostly concerns a woman. "Mrs. Wiggs" drew a big house to the Bandmann Theatre last night, in which the ladies predominated.

Mrs. Wiggs is a sort of American female "Mark Tapley," who keeps up a good heart under many trying circumstances. Poor, with a large family, deserted by her husband, she is never too poor to lend a hand to the needy, always ready to make the best of the worst, and never precipitate in thinking evil of anyone. The scene opens on the wedding day of Miss Hazy and Mr. Stubbins, who had been brought together by a Matrimonial Agency. Stubbins is mere in love with Miss Hazy's cooking than with the lady herself. But Miss Hazy is unable to cook; the dishes which won Stubbins's heart having been cooked by Mrs. Wiggs. The "love-making" scenes between the two are very funny. Poor Stubbins within a week of his wedding comes home inebriated. Mrs. Wiggs and her friends think the wedding has been a mistake, so they decide to try and lose poor Stubbins. While drunk he is carried away, and put on board a freight train with some pumpkin pies as emergency rations. Mrs. Stubbins, when she finds her husband gone, goes into mourning. The Agent of the Matrimonial Bureau turns up, but fails to get his fee, as he is persuaded that Stubbins has "passed away". Mrs. Wiggs has given shelter to a young girl, "Lovey Mary", and a little boy. It appears that "Lovey Mary" had looked after the boy in an orphanage, and when the father claims his son runs away with the child as she cannot bring herself to part with him. The father brings the Sheriff with a warrant for her arrest. Mrs. Wiggs interferes, and discovers that the father is Mr. Wiggs. Mrs. Wiggs adopts the little boy. Wiggs confesses and is forgiven, and all ends happily.

The play is obviously written round the character of Mrs. Wiggs,—no Mrs. Wiggs, no play, in fact. But last night Miss Lallie Forsyth as Mrs. Wiggs gave a very fine performance of the part, a really delightful representation of the character. Mr. Stubbins and quaint Miss Hazy were the life of the play, and kept the audience in roars of laughter. Mr. Charles Vane as Stubbins was at his best. Mr. Thomas Sydney had little to do in the part of Mrs. Schultz, but did the old German lady to perfection. Miss Blanche Forsythe, as Lovey Mary, played very sympathetically and the other members of the cast were capably represented.

To-night: "The Lady of Ostend."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

Lieutenant M. Walsh, Army Veterinary Corps, has been ordered to India to replace Lieutenant Hughes, Army Veterinary Corps, absent without leave.

Major Axe, Army Veterinary Corps, Mhow Division, has been transferred to the home establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, Cantonment Magistrate, Ferozepore, is transferred to St. Thomas Mount in the same capacity, vice Captain A. T. Kirkwood, who proceeds on leave about 9th proximo.

Major Herbert Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore,, is being invalided to England and is replaced by Major J. W. H. Lyon, Cantonment Magistrate's Department, who returns from leave next month.

RAIN IN THE U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 29.

From the 8th instant till yesterday no rain had fallen, and in consequence the temperature stood high. Rain began falling yesterday evening and continued for three hours, and again there were showers this morning, the total being over two inches. Sitapur and Bahraich in this district are in want of rain, but there is no report yet if yesterday's fall has been general. The total for the year to date is now 36 inches 28 cents.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding in the Appeal Court, delivered judgment, which their Lordships had taken time to consider, in the matter of the rule issued against Mr. N. C. Kelkar, a district pleader and editor of the "Mahratta" newspaper, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in connection with certain comments he had made in his paper about the conduct of the Tilak trial before Mr. Justice Davur. Their Lordships delivered separate concurring judgments. The accused was fined Rs. 1,000, with Rs. 200 for costs, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, and was to be kept in further imprisonment, until he made a suitable and sufficient apology to the Court. The accused's sanad as a pleader was not dealt with.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

CARABINIERS UNFORTUNATE.

The game yesterday in connection with the Rovers' Tournament, between the Royal Scots and Carabiniers, came fully up to expectations in the interest it created and in the excitement provided. It being the semi-final, the Scots now have to play the Worcesters in the final and should keep the Cup in Bombay. The match under mention was a desperately close affair and there is no gainsaying the fact that the Carabiniers had the worst of bad luck. On no less than three occasions did shots by them strike the post and upright without going in after beating the custodian, whereas the only shot that troubled the man in the cavalry goal went home. One of these shots was from Chick on the left wing, who was quite the man of the hour, and the other two from Luxton, the centre, who, however, did not otherwise shine as well as the former. He has always been inclined to hang about waiting for chances and consequently did not do the amount of work that usually falls to a centre. Judson was sound in goal and the two backs gave a very good account of themselves, Gillum in particular. It was a game which gave plenty of scope for the backs as long shooting was indulged in on both sides, both Scots' backs doing well, Foster showing up in the second half. At half both were good, Rothwell of the Carabiniers being conspicuous. In the Scots' line Finnigin was at the top of his form. Hill played well as also Henderson, though he scarcely made up for Lakin.

As forward the Carabiniers playing their usual rushing game and, as mentioned, Chick's play quite took the crowd. The Scots were without McIntosh who was kicked in the previous match, and Ross not having been seen out of late was not in unison with the rest. On the whole, they did not do themselves justice and were guilty of passing without the usual judgment, giving the opposing backs an easy job in clearing.

From start to finish it was a fast game, faster perhaps in the second half, and so well do the teams seem to last that one would like to see them play out forty-five minutes each way as at Home. One noticeable fact, an unusual one, was that the Scots kept the ball too much in the air; they being the smaller built did not find this to their advantage.

Throughout the whistle was very much en evidence, but it was quite necessary and immediately put a stop to any suspicion of foul play.

A protest was put in after the game by the Carabiniers who contended that Luxton's shot from a free kick which struck the cross-bar had gone in. This was over-ruled at a meeting of the Committee. One can wish for nothing better than another such a game in the final.

Both semi-finals of the Sprinting Cup were run off in the interval, resulting in the Worcesters and Telegraph qualifying for the final.

The Scots who were placed in charge of the Bandstand goal kicked off and the Carabiniers taking up the ball attacked very hotly, Foster at last relieving the pressure. The home left wing then attempted to break away but Kenmuir sent McGonan back. The Carabiniers' inside-right was on the ball now and passed to the left but before Chick could centre, Williams cleared. A second rush was cleared by Underdown coming forward and kicking the leather back to midfield. Wright making an effort to get through, he was forced back; Chick then broke away and his centre just grazed the cross-bar. From the goal-kick, McGonan taking a pass from Hill, crossed the mid-line and some pretty short passing was seen from the Scotch forwards, Wright eventually kicking wide off the left post. Again McGonan appeared dangerous and Judson in clearing a charge at the goal-month had to concede a corner. Mounsey being found offside, when the sphere was cleared, no advantage could result. Soon after Wright sent a good centre, but "hands" against the centre-forward gave the Mhowites their opportunity to break through and Chick dribbling the leather passed it to his inside, but Foster cut short his progress by a sound clearance. Colaba now were in possession, and Wright centered and Mounsey heading in, Judson timely saved. The left wing taking up the attack, Gillum averted danger. Finnigan sending the visitors back from his ground. Henderson's pass was accepted by Wright, but Mounsey, however, shot wide. A volley from Bolton soon afterwards also shared the same fate. The Carabiniers then led a hot assault and Underdown beating them back, Ross dribbling the ball passed to Wright but Gillium rushing up to intercept, Bolton who was handy there took it up and centered, but with a splendid position kicked off the right post. Even exchanges were witnessed for three or four minutes, then a "free" against the Scots gave the Carabiniers an opening but Brayshaw kicked over. Immediately after the Scots were awarded also a free kick but the result was the same. The Carabiniers continued to press but Maxwell shot too hard in a position where he would have done well to centre. Again, Foster missing to clear, Luxton got away and seemed certain to score but his stinging shot unluckily struck the cross-bar and rolled back into play; Underdown sending it behind when Luxton was again charging into him a corner was secured, but no profit ensued. Foster then clearing a fresh rush, Ross got away and passed to Bolton, but the latter shot off the mark. Back at the other end the Carabiniers got a corner but the ball was sent behind. At half time there was no score.

On crossing over, the Carabiniers were the first to be on the aggressive and Luxton shot wide. The Scots having been beaten back from midfield, the visitors resumed the offensive and after being kept at bay for some time, Chick sent a prett, shot, which the goal cleared. The home left wing now broke away but Bolton was found "offside." Chick then getting away, and dribbling the ball sent a beauty of a shot, which as ill-luck would have it struck the right post and rebounded into play. Luxton then captured the leather from the left back and took a smack at the posts but Underdown was ready for him. The Scots now made a fresh attempt to break away, but being forced to retire, Luxton was then well away with the ball and passed to the right wing, whose re-pass was however interrupted by Finnigan. The ball then was seen at both ends till Chick sending over, when the Scots made a rush but the referee having cautioned the inside-right, the "free" let in the enemy. The Carabiniers strongly pressed but Finnigan and Foster re-oued their side from danger. McGonan then got away and looked like scoring but the visitors' left deprived him of the leather. Players now were being constantly warned by the referee, and out of a "free" against the Scots just outside the penalty area, Luxton sent a stinging shot but the ball striking the bar dropped on the line, Underdown timely clearing it.

McGonan broke away and passed to Bolton, and he to Mounsey and on the last-named re-passing it, Bolton by a splendid shot netted the ball amidst tremendous applause. Excitement now ran very high and the Carabiniers put forth their best endeavours to get on even terms but were foiled in all the attempts. Once, out a free shot outside the goal-area, Luxton trying a screw shot, sent the ball too high. The Scots also tried to increase their score, but erratic shooting would not permit their doing so.

Score:—

Royal Scots	1 goa
Carabiniers	nil.

TEAMS.

Royal Scots		Carabiniers.
Underdown	Goal	Judson
Williams	Backs.	Kenmuir
Foster		Gilliam
Henderson		Brayshaw
Finnigan (capt)	Half-backs.	Bothwell
Hill		Piper
Wright		Brown
Bolton	Forwards.	Hall
Mounsey		Luxton (capt)
D. Ross		Maxwell
McGonan		Chick

Referee—Corporal Tilley, R. F. A.

Goal-Judges—Sergt. Watts, R. A., and Mr. Robertson.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.	Semi-final.	
Y. M. C. A.	R. F. A.			
R. F. A., Kirkee	3—1	Carabiniers		
Carabiniers	Carabiniers	2-1	R. Scots.	Royal Scots
Commercial Gym	4—2	R. Scots.		
East Lancs	E. Lancs	1—1, 0—0,	2—0	
R. G. A., Bombay	0—0 2—0			
Royal Scots	R. Scots.			
Govt. Telegraphs.	2—0			
Rovers	bye	Worcesters		
Worcesters	bye	W. O.		
Somerset L. I.	bye	Somersets		
Bombay Gym	bye	4—2		

Worcesters won by 9 points to 6.

In the second event a very close struggle was witnessed. The representatives were:—

Govt. Telegraphs.	Commercial Gym.
Game	Osborne
Nicholas	Champtman.
Holman	Harwood.

The order at the post was—

Game	1
Harwood	2
Holman	3
Nicholas	4
Chapman	5
Osborne	6

Telegraphs won by 10 points to 5.

ROVERS' SPRINTING COMPETITION TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.	Semi-finals.		
Y. M. C. A.	Y. M. C. A.				
R. F. A., Kirkee	8—7				
Carabiniers	Com. Gym.	Com. Gym.	Telegraphs		
Commercial Gym.	11—4	9—6	10—5		
East Lancs	R. G. A.				
R. G. A., Bombay	11—4	Telegraphs			
Royal Scots	Telegraphs	11—4.			
Govt. Telegraphs	12—3				
Rovers, bye		Worcesters			
Worcesters, bye		W. O.			
Somerset L. I., bye		B'd Gym.			
Bombay Gym., bye		8—7			

Finals. Telegraphs 10—5 Royal Scots. Elimb. Worcesters 9—3 Thursday 1st Oct. To-day.

Inter-Provincial Championship.

CUP WON BY UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Yesterday evening, before a dense crowd of spectators, the Inter-Provincial Championship was won by Upper Burma by two goals to love, after a splendid tussle.

According to present prospects, the "Soccer" season in Rangoon, of 1909, bids fair to be a memorable and glorious one, inasmuch as it will include three celebrated teams from such crack British Infantry Corps as the Royal Irish Rifles from Maymyo, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Shewbo and the Royal Scots Fusiliers from Rangoon.

This trio will arrive in Burma at the end of the present year, and with two such redoubtable "Soccer" teams, as the Royal Irish Rifles and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, stationed in Upper Burma, the prospects of bringing back the William Younger Cup, which was annexed yesterday by the invading team, are generally regarded as remote.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

1. Jumping. (1) Horses. (2) Ponies.

2. Potato Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride given course to where lines of potatoes will be laid out on the ground, pick them up one by one with a hog spear, and drop them in a bucket. First home having put all his potatoes into bucket to win.

Competitors are recommended to bring their own spears. There may be a few available on the ground, but this is not guaranteed.

3. Hallowe'en Stakes (Ladies' Race).—Each lady at the starting post will be given a stick with a fork attached to it, will ride given course to where buckets of water with an apple floating in each will be placed, secure apple on fork, and return over course. First home with apple on fork to win. The apple must on no account be touched by hand at any period of the race.

4. Postilion Race.—To ride one horse and lead another round the trees. Should this event not fill, an Unsaddling Race will be given instead, that is, to ride course to indicated point, unsaddle without dismounting and return over course carrying saddle.

It is to be hoped though that the Postilion Race will fill, as this will be one of the events at the big meeting.

5. Presidency Stakes.—Opposite the mat shed, cricket stumps will be placed, in front of which ladies competing will stand. Their nominees will ride a stated course carrying the bells, dismount, hand horse to syce, place bells on wicket, put on pads, and keep wicket for their nominatrices, who will bowl. As soon as bells are knocked off gentleman to take off pads, secure bells, remount, and return over course. First home having fulfilled all conditions correctly to win.

6. Sowries.—The usual sowries will be held if sufficient entries are forthcoming. The entry board on the table by where the horses stand will be removed after the conclusion of the third event.

GOLF.

Brilliant Play by Mr. R.P. Scott.

The second day of the meeting took place yesterday, when the second portion of the Competition against Bogey took place. Monday's play had left Mr. Scott at the head of affairs of the Senior, and in the Junior group Mr. Busch was leading, equal with Mr. Lawrie. Yesterday's play made little alteration in the state of affairs and finally Mr. Scott and Mr. Busch led the field in their respective classes. The performance of the former player was a particularly fine one as yesterday he was three up on Bogey and his nett score was 39, though needless to say, no importance can be attached to the aggregate score when tackling Bogey. Mr Scott started with two fives, halving these holes with Bogey, at the next he was down in 5 and so won the hole; at the fourth, he again gained a stroke on Bogey and so crossed the road two up. Here followed a half, and at the sixth hole, a 5 against Bogey 6 put the player 3 up. The seventh saw this lead reduced to two, but an admirable 2 at the eight, followed by a half at the ninth, caused the return of a 3 up card. Evidently Mr. Scott is a bit too good for a place amongst the scratch players. Partnering the winner was Mr. Russ, who was also playing a good game, despite a start of three sixes which made him 5 down. From the point onwards, however, Bogey was successfully held and the return card showed 5 down, thus sharing second place honours with Mr. Innes-Ker. This player starting the day with an adverse balance of four holes crossed the road 1 up on the cricket field holes. Continuing his good play, he reached the eighth tee still 1 up on the round or only 3 down to Bogey on the whole. The last two holes, however, showed a minus opposite his score. Mr. Roberts who with only 1 down on Monday was well in the running, entirely failed to maintain his position and six minus holes yesterday reduced his position very considerably on the list. Mr. Pechey played very good golf yesterday and was only 1 down. The other players tailed off in order, whilst there were several non-returns. Amongst these others Mr. Coombs, who has been playing so well of late, comes out very low down in the list and it is evident that his recent indisposition has considerably affected his play for the time being.

Of the Juniors, first stands Mr. Busch and it is evident that his magisterial duties have not yet weighed him down so heavily as to affect his play. Yesterday, he improved on the first day and finished only 2 down, though only one hole was won against Bogey.

Second place was shared by Messrs Sanderson and Lawrie, the first-named having no less than seven holes whilst the latter was 4 down on the day. The other returns were poor and in the cases of some cards we see a strong argument in favour of the horizontally shaped scoring cards, as on these one long line might have been drawn across the result columns, thereby saving the trouble of drawing 18 separate "minuses." Take away Mr. Scott's magnificient performance and what do we find? An overwhelming superiority of Bogey, 5 down is surely too large a figure and stands second in order of merit and for so large a field to entrants to show a gap of eight holes between first and second places argues clearly something wrong, especially as there was no wind to seriously affect the play. Not including Mr. Scott's card, nor reckoning the "non-returns", I find that only 11 holes were won against Bogey (and no less than six of these were on the cards returned by Messrs Innes-Ker, Lawrie, and Pechey), out of 153 attempts made by those 17 who returned cards, and it is safe to infer that an inspection of all the 31 players' cards would reveal an even worse state of affairs.

SENIOR.

	Score.	
Mr R P Scott	3 up	(winner)
Mr C A Russ	5 down	Share 2nd place
Mr M Innes Ker	5 do	
Mr A L B Roberts	6 do	
Mr W P Peachy	7 do	
Mr J Robertson	7 do	
Mr E Aitken	8 do	
Mr H C Cargill	8 do	
Mr E E Coombs	9 do	
Mr R D England	10 do	
Mr G F D Tennant	11 do	
Mr D A Cuthbert	12 do	
Mr P W Cresswell	12 do	

Others made no return

JUNIOR.

	Score.	
Mr H F Busch	5 down	(winner)
Mr P M D Sanderson	7 do	Share 2nd place
Mr D N Lawrie	7 do	
Mr C W Brent	12 do	
Mr R Walker	15 do	
Mr E B Ousley	16 do	

Others made no return

CRICKET.

Owing to the recent Presidency matches, it was found impossible to raise an XI to play on Friday and Saturday against Central India the G. I. P. Cricket Club have, however, kindly consented to cancel their fixture for Monday to enable the Bombay Gymkhana to play Central India on Saturday and Monday, the latter day being a holiday.

CRICKET AT BHUJ.

A cricket match was played on the 23rd and 24th September at Bhuj between the Bhavnagar Cricket Club and Prince Vijayarajji's Palace team, which resulted in a draw. The visitors gave a welcome break from the monotony of every day life and Bhuj was, in consequence, on fete. The Bhavnagar team having won the toss, chose to go in first and scored 114, the highest score being that of Mr. Umrigar, who made 47 in good style. The Home team made a poor show in the beginning. Maharaj Kumar Shree Vijayarajji then came to the the rescue and making a good stand with Hothi, brought the score up to 70. The visitors finished their second innings at about 4 p. m. the next day with 76 runs to their credit. The Home team soon went in and made 76 in an hour and a half when the game was declared drawn in favour of the Palace team. Prince Vijayarajji scored 48 in splendid style to the great delight of the onlookers. The Prince was "at Home" and two very enjoyable days were spent. The following are the scores:—

THE BHAVNAGAR C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr Devji, run out	...	1
Mr Ambalal, c Melville, b Ismail	...	17
Mr Bharucha, l-b-w	...	0
Mr M D Umrigar, c Giza, b Ismail	...	47
Mr Meneses, c Shivji, b Ismail	...	7
Mr H B Umrigar, b Bapasola	...	0
Mr L D Mehta, not out	...	24
Mr R H Shoobridge, c Giza, b Bapasola		0
Mr C H Desai, c Shivji, b Bapasola	...	13
Mr Lyon, b Bapasola	...	0
Mr K H Daruvala, b Bapasola	...	0
Extras	...	5
Total	...	114

2nd Innings.

Mr Devji, l-b-w	...	0
Mr Ambalal, l-b-w	...	9
Mr Bharucha, l-b-w	...	5
Mr M D Umrigar, c Melville, b Bapasola		18
Mr Meneses, b Bapasola	...	3
Mr H B Umrigar, not out	...	12
Mr L D Mehta, b Bapasola	...	8
Mr R H Shoobridge, st Melville, b Bapasola	...	10
Mr C H Desai, c Osman, b Bapasola	...	0
Mr Lyon, b Ism il	...	0
Mr K H Daruvala, b Ismail	...	5
Extras	...	6
Total	...	76

K. S VIJAYARAJJI'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

Mr Giga, l-b-w, b Bharucha	...	1
Mr Hothi, not out	...	32
Capt Beytes, b Umrigar	...	6
Mr K S Vijayaraji, l-b-w, b Meneses	...	29
Capt Melville, b Bharucha		0
Mr Kassim, b Umrigar	...	5
Mr N C Bapasola, b Bharucha	...	0
Mr Ismail, b Bharucha	...	0
Col Abud, b Umrigar	...	6
Mr shivji, b Umrigar	...	2
Mr Osman, b Umrigar	...	7
Extras	...	4
Total	...	92

2nd Innings.

Mr Giza, run out	...	8
Mr Hothi, b Umrigar	...	6
Capt Beytes, l-b-w b Bharucha	...	9
Mr K S Vijayarajji, l-b-w b Umrigar	...	48
Mr N C Bapasola, not out	...	2
Extras	...	3
Total	...	76

RACING.

Tenth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 29.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 29th September, for the tenth extra meeting on Monday 5th October.

THE STRANGERS' PLATE.—Distances—7 furlongs—H H Aga Khan and Aga H H Shah's Admiral Crichton, Aga S H Shah's Forfeit Mr. G H Beaumont's Jolley Abbot. Mr D Runchordas' Coquette, Mr F H Potters's Volume, Mr W J Sutoin's Vocalist, Mr. Locke's Lady Spring, Trentside Lad Mr Locke's Flancur, Mr J C Galstaun's Dulcimer and Windy, Mr. R R S's Metal Maid, Mr R R S's Poşco, Oaktou, Lachlan, Mr Kelso's Wisebird, St Patrick, and Royalist, Mr M Gooculdass's Lady Metal and Messrs. M Gooculdass and Scott Nimmo's N E M Zotique.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.—Aga S. Shah's Manjo's Mr S A Waher's Chevalier, Mr. G H Beaunson's Spires, Mr. Artin A Essaye's Koko, Mr. A G Desouza's Manlock Mr. P B Avasia's Dormant and Conscience, Captain H D McNeile's White Heather, Mr N D Tirvadekar's Alauna

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The cyclonic storm from the Bay has disappeared, but there still is a relatively low pressure over Hyderabad (Deccan) and the South Central Provinces. This has caused nearly general rain in Hyderabad (Deccan).

An important feature of the weather to-day, however, is the extension of rainfall into North Bihar, the Eastern Districts, the United Provinces, and Oudh, where some moderately heavy falls have occurred.

There has been nearly general rain in the Malabar and Circars Coasts and local rain in Burma, while isolated falls have occurred in North-East India.

The principal amounts of rainfall are—Tavoy and Toungoo, two inches; Mandalay, three-quarters; Maymyo and Sibsagar, one; Dibrugarh, two; Darbhanga, four; Gorakhpur, one and a half; Lucknow, two; Chanda, one; Nizamabad, three; Trivandrum, two.

Skies are clear in North-West India, but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

Humidity is normal or in excess in the United Provinces and normal or in defect elsewhere.

Temperature is low in Hyderabad.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Burma, the South Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Malabar Coast and isolated falls in North-East India and the United Provinces.

TIMELY RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The rain which has fallen during past 24 hours in Northern Oudh and Behar, ranging from 4 inches in Darbhanga to 2 inches in Lucknow and one inch in Gorakhpur, will be of inestimable value at the present juncture, as this part of the country was in a bad way for want of moisture.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	73·01	70·00	70·12	52·70
Tuesday, 29th September	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total.....	73·01	70·00	70·12	52·70
Up to same date last year...	92·74	97·17	98·22	99·52

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 29.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrpdg. Total 1906.	Corrpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	65·47	47·08	90·36

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is equal to the average. Ambala has a south-easterly wind but all the other stations report calms.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has spread over the whole division. The moisture in the air has increased and is now either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are southerly at Agra and north-north-westerly at Jhansi but calms prevail at the other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear in Upper Sind and north Rajputana but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is practically normal and temperature is equal to the average except for an excess in the maximum at Jacobabad. Winds are westerly at Karachi and south-easterly at Jacobabad; in Rajputana all stations have calms.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and Cutch but are elsewhere lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in West Central India and north Gujarat, but the usual quantity of moisture is present in the air over the rest of the division. Temperature remains generally high during the day, but at night it is lower than usual in the area of lower humidity. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 1·17 inches of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Berar and at Chanda but are lightly to moderately so elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are north-westerly at Chanda and in the extreme western districts, but over the rest of the division north-easterly to south-easterly winds prevail.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly clouded. The air contains the normal amount of moisture and temperature is normal or in excess during the day but generally higher than usual at night. Wind are westerly to northerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen in Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 3·23 inches and Hyderabad 0·20 inch. In the Deccan, Sholapur has received a light fall. Skies are heavily overcast in Hyderabad and the South Bombay Deccan but are elsewhere lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall but over the rest of the division it is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is low in south Hyderabad and parts of south Bombay Deccan but is equal to or above the average elsewhere; the minimum is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay, which caused 6·00 inches of rain at Hyderabad yesterday, has begun to fill up and the rainfall associated with it has been restricted to Nizamabad and Chanda. It is, however, still shown in South Central Provinces, but in spite of the fact that light cloud has appeared in West Central India and the West United Provinces the storm is of less importance to-day.

Only light falls are reported from Malabar.

A few falls may occur in the South Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	0·00
Jask	94·8	86·3	...	...
Muskat (28th)	95·8	82·6	...	...
Multan	108·8	72·0	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	90·9	...	...	43·26
Lahore	97·4	68·2	...	30·40
Sirsa	99·3	70·6	...	21·04
Ambala	96·5	66·5	...	17·00
Delhi	95·7	74·2	...	37·60
Agra	97·0	77·0	...	32·89
Mainpuri	98·3	74·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	96·0	78·0	...	34·61
Cawnpore	93·9	75·5	0·01	32·41
Allahabad	92·1	76·5	0·01	32·45
Jacobabad	108·6	70·8	...	2·80
Karachi	85·5	75·5	...	5·61
Ajmer	91·9	68·7	...	33·41
Jaipur	98·2	70·1	...	35·01
Kotah	96·5	72·1	...	39·62
Abu	102·6	70·0	...	11·45
Dwarka	86·3	75·7	...	13·35
Veraval	88·7	75·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	101·1	69·7	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para	103·1	71·5	...	23·96
Surat	92·1	72·1	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	101·1	75·7	...	32·51
Deesa	105·3	65·4	...	37·43
Narmuch	96·0	63·8	...	24·01
Indore	92·6	63.1	...	24·18
Jubbulpore	87·0	75·3	...	57·29
Sangor	88·6	73·0	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	93·1	74·4	...	24·34
Khandwa	96·2	71·6	...	18·61
Akola	94·2	75·1	...	32·27
Amraoti	90·8	72·8	0·05	30·58
Nagpur	90·6	74·6	0·05	47·28
Chanda	89·5	74·0	1·17	58 88
Akbar	87·7	76·6	...	45·96
Bombay	90·3	80·6	...	52·70
Ratnagiri	87·8	78·9	...	32·86
Mormugao	85·0	78·7	...	108·19
Kaarwr	84·3	...	...	136·22
Malegaon	97·4	71·1	...	12·23
Ahamednagar	90·9	73·0	...	15·87
Poona	89·0	70·8	...	19·09
Sholapur	78·3	70·9	0·11	24·70
Bijapur	80·2	72·2	...	14·78
Belgaum	82·3	66·6	...	53·58
Aurangabad	91·2	71·7	...	18·31
Nizamabad (Indur)	77·9	71·7	3·23	52·03
Hyderabad	76·3	71·2	0·20	36·78
Mangalore	89·2	77·4	...	143·56
Calicut	89·8	76·6	0·32	93·27
Cochin	85·7	76·8	0·26	76·23
Colombo	83·0	76·0	0·89	10·30
Masulipatam	84·3	76·1	...	19·90
Bellary	86·0	70·3	...	11·30
Cuddapah	91·2	72·6	...	16·74
Madras	92·5	76·0	0·16	16·32
Bangalore	86·3	65·8	...	11·25
Coimbatore	93·4	71·8	...	2·94
Trichinopoly	98·1	77·3	0·03	15·10
Negapatam	94·9	74·0	...	10·50

In column wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·00 (73·01); G. T. H.=0·00 (70·00); St. G. H.=0·00 (69·92); C. P. = 0·00 (52·70).

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 29th September was 29·810 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

IT is very bad news that the Hoang-Ho, otherwise known as the Yellow River, and the "Sorrow of China" is once again silting up, and that nothing is being done to stay the process. Left to itself the river gradually deposits banks on the vast plains it traverses until the waters are well above the surface of the surrounding country. Then sooner or later, the banks burst, and thousands of square miles of densely populated country are utterly desolated. If it was only China that suffered under these terrific inundations the rest of the worldmight feel no more than a mild compassion at the unfortunate lot of the Chinese. But unfortunately, it concerns the rest of the world very intimately, for almost every great plague, from the black death to influenza, which has swept over Europe, has been preceded it is said and probably caused by bursting of the banks of the Yellow River. And unless energetic dredging is at once undertaken, it is prophesied that this vast territory will soon be a mass of festering corruption, and Europe and Asia will be fighting another pestilence.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Sceptism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L. M. & S., Dispensary, 158, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says:—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation. They restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

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BY THE WAY.

THE TRAVELS OF CAPTAIN SPELTERINI.

Captain Spelterini has now crossed the Alps in a balloon on six separate occasions. The first passage was effected in 1898, when the aeronaut ascended at Sion, traversed the Diablerets and the Jura, and came down somewhere near Dijon. In 1900 his starting point was the Righi, and he only got as far as the canton of Glarus. In 1903 he ascended at Zermatt and crossed the Pennines to Ticino. His route in 1904 was Eiger Glacier—Jungfrau—Blumlis Alp—Wildstrubel; and in 1906 he found his way through the upper air from Andermatt to Bergamo. Now he has accomplished the most notable journey of all. The balloon was filled at Interlaken. It crossed the Bernese range between the Blumlis Alp and the Breirhorn, and struck the Rone valley at Saxon. Thence it skirted the Balfrin, floated towards the Monte Rosa group, was carried over the Lyskamm, and finally was brought to earth and anchored at Drusson, in one of the valleys on the south side of Monte Rosa.

SIR CHARLES SANTLEY.

Sir Charles Santley has made many an appearance at the Albert Hall, but his presence on its platform to-morrow evening as a speaker at the Eucharistic Congress mass meeting is an interesting novelty. If he would only sing his speech instead of reciting it, the audience would doubtless be all the better pleased. Sir Charles has composed a Mass and made several other contributions to ecclesiastical music. For many years he sang every Sunday in the choir of St. Joseph's, Highgate-hill. On the invitation of Cardinal Vaughan, he accepted the post of choir-master at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, and held that appointment for some years.

TOM HUGHES'S WHITE HORSE.

The White Horse, which travellers by the Great Western Railway to Bath and Bristol look for at Uffington Station, evidently wants attention. Mr. C. W. Hughes, in a letter to "Country Life," describes him as "but a shadow of his former self": Being on the hill the other day I took his measurements and compared them with those taken by Frank Buckland in 1864. The difference is astonishing. . . . Tom Hughes and Frank Buckland both speak of the White Horse as being dug down to a level of 2ft. below the surrounding turf. He is now level with it, and in a few years there will be no sign left of this great monument of Alfred's victory at Ashdown. . . . All the other White Horses in England are well looked after, although not one of them can compare with this one in interest. Cannot something be done? The old horse is, it seems scheduled as an ancient by Act of Parliament, but the Act, as Mr. Hughes says, does not appear to provide for the grooming of him.

THE EPIDEMIC OF VIOLENT CRIME.

There is, the "Law Journal" points out, no more critical feature about the life in our great cities than the increase of murder and other violent crime. From the United States and the Continent, as well as from our own country, outrages and atrocities are constantly being reported, and the preparators are often undiscovered, so that a real sense of insecurity is spread about. But what is more serious than the escape of many of the criminals unpunished is that such crimes should be possible to any large extent. Fitzjames Stephen used to say that it was the fear of hell which in the end kept people from crime, and, as our contemporary remarks, the fear of hell seems to be waning.

TROPHIES OF THE FOREST.

During the present season some remarkably fine heads have been secured in Highland deer forests, although none the "Glasgow News" says, to compare in any degree with the splendid specimen which was one of the most valued possessions of the late Lord Powerscourt. That trophy adorned originally a stag killed in 1843 by a common poacher in the forest of Deanich, Ross-shire. It shows eighteen points of wonderful beauty and symmetry. It has a span of forty inches, the horns measuring seven inches in circumference round the base. This matchless head was bought from the poacher for £3 by Mr. Hay MacKenzie, of Rhidorroch. A twenty-pointer was killed by Lord Burton in Glenkingie, Inverness-shire, fifteen years ago. The dismensions of this head, however, were very disappointing; and the Deanich trophy is generally allowed to be the finest obtained in the Highlands within modern times.

THE SALE OF OYSTERS.

The French Minister of the Interior recently issued a circular dealing with the danger to public health brought about by the sale of unwholesome oysters. After consultation with the Council of Hygiene, the Prefect of Police has, we learn from the "Lancet," made by-laws for the sale of oysters. No oysters are to be put on the market until their shells have been scrubbed clean. Oysters may be kept in or sprinkled with water, but it must be drinking-water. This water may be salted, but the salt used must not have already served for packing fish or other articles of food. Finally, oysters must be opened with a strictly clean knife, and the sending out of oysters already opened is absolutely forbidden. How do English regulations for the sale of the bivalve compare with these?

MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The present state of medical education in the United States is exhibited in the statistics of the schools collected and published by the "Journal of the American Medical Association." The total number of medical colleges is 152. The regular schools number 123, a decrease of eight since last year; the homoeopathic schools number sixteen a decrease of one; the electric colleges are eight in number. The increase of medical schools since 1880, or during a period of twenty-eight years, nearly a generation, is shown by the fact that at that date there were seventy-two regular, twelve homoeopathic, and six electric schools. The total number of medical students (matriculants) in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1908, was 22,602, a decrease of 1,674 from 1907, and a decrease from 1906 of 2,602. Of the total number of students in 1908 20,936 were in attendance at the regular schools, 891 at the homoeopathic, 479 at the electric, ninety at the physiomedical, and 206 at the unclassified schools.

M. P.'S AND GOLF.

Golf seems to have ousted cricket from Parliamentary circles entirely. In the "Badminton" Sir Home Gordon tells how it is hopeless to raise a Parliamentary eleven, when a team can always be obtained for golf. How completely have the allurements of the latter game succeeded is shown by the fact that on one Friday in June the computation was made "that 250 of our representative legislators were going to golf in the week-end." Indeed, Sir Home Gordon assures us that "next to politics nothing is so much discussed in the lobby and smoking-rooms of the House as golf." Well, politicians might occupy their spare time much less profitably.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Mr. Francis Galton, who has been working for some time on a semi-autobiographic volume, which will bear the title "Memories of my Life," distinguished as traveller and anthropologist, and the leading authority in England in all that concerns heredity in man, was born in 1822. As long ago as 1846 he journeyed to the White Nile, and from 1850 to 1852 explored Damaraland and South Ovampoland. His first book, "Tropical South Africa," was published in 1853; "Hereditary Genius," 1869; "Human Faculty," 1883; "Natural Inheritance," 1889; and "Finger Prints," 1893. Of late years Mr. Galton has given much attention to and written on the subject of eugenics. He is a grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, and a cousin of Charles Darwin.

ORIENTAL ROMANCE.

Mr. John Murray is following up the success of his Wisdom of the East Series with a new series of books dealing with Oriental romance. Many strange and marvellous tales hitherto inaccessible to the Western public will now appear for the first time in English. Sir Arthur Wollaston has drawn upon the Fables of Pilpai for his "Tales Within Tales," which will be published in October. Others from the Sanscrit, Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic will follow at regular intervals. The title of the series will be "The Romance of the East."

DIVIDED OPINIONS.

A volume of occasional addresses by Dr. W. Osler, the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, entitled "An Alabama Student, and other Biographical Essays," will soon be published by the Oxford University Press. The greater portion of the book deals with aspects of the life of physicians in the United States, and Professor Osler is of opinion that in no age and in no land have the Hippocratic ideals been more fully realised than in some of the lives which he portrays. Chapters are devoted to Sir Thomas Browne, Harvey and his discovery, John Locke as a physician, "Keats, the apothecary poet," and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

DUNDED OPENING.

September 3rd was the centenary of the death of John Home, once famous as the author of "Douglas," the historical tragedy in which Dr. Johnson failed to find "ten good lines," but which the poet Gray declared "retrieved the true language of the stage, which had been lost for over two hundred years." "Douglas" was first staged at Edinburgh in 1756, and produced by March Rich, against the judgment of Garrick, at Covent Garden in February 1757, Peg Woffington taking the role of Lady Randolph. Its success was immediate and its popularity endured for over half a century.

FRANCE AND ENGLISH AUTHORS.

A feature in recent French literature is the number of studies of English authors. They are mostly done with great care and pains. Mlle. Dugard, Professor of Literature at the Lycee Molliere, has just published a book about Emerson. She characterises the philosopher as a remarkable blend of Oriental mysticism and Yankee shrewdness. Without the union of these tendencies he would not have succeeded in gaining the ear of his compatriots and in reconciling American thought with spirituality. There is nothing new in this, but Mlle. Dugard puts her points well. Emerson knows the value of a dollar as well as a Concord farmer, and reserves for those who believe him buried in his dreams the surprise of seeing him apply to life the sagacity of the positive man. They say of him that, his spiritual astronomy apart, he is incapable of observation; and after two trips to Great Britain he publishes precise notes on English character which would do credit to Taine. They imagine that, surrounded by romantic youths intoxicated with new ideas, he will share their exaltation; and, behold, he opposes them instead with pitiless good sense. . . . Among the reform presented to him for approval he distinguishes at a glance those which are tainted with utopianism and those which may prove efficacious."

DR. NICOLL AND LAFCADIO HEARN.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll criticises in trenchant style a new biography of Lafcadio Hearn, the most delightful of all writers on Japan. "Mr. Fisher Unwin," he writes, "has published in this country an American book, to which I referred recently, "Concerning Lafcadio Hearn," by George M. Gould, M.D. The bibliography has been carefully done by a daughter of the poet Stedmane, and is useful and creditable. But as much cannot be said of Dr. Gould's contribution. It is singularly affected and disagreeable both in matter and form. One affectation is the absence of headlines, which makes the page positively repulsive. Another is the titles of the chapters. Chapter II., "In Person"; Chapter III., "A Period of the Cruecome. etc., etc. Dr Gould writes detestably, and with an arrogance which is odious. But this is not the worst. It appears that poor Hearn was one of his patients. Dr. Gould thus became acquainted with the sad secrets of his existence, and he betrays them. Treason is the only word. Hearn's biography has already been written with admirable reticence and pity by Miss Elizabeth Bisland. It is unfortunate that any one should try to supplement her work in Dr. Gould's spirit. Hearn, amongst his other misfortunes, was myopic. Those who read Dr. Gould's book will be for ever short of that word, which occurs over and over, and is made to account for everything.

MORAL NAKEDNESS.

"I do not care to give additional vogue to Dr. Gould's exposure of what he calls "Hearn's" moral nakedness." When he talks about Hearn's style, he is merely insolent. Style is a subject of which Dr. Gould does not know the rudiments We have here no real contribution even to our knowledge of Hearn, for many things said by Dr. Gould are incredible, and others might easily have been guessed. The beautiful and innocent testimony of Hearn's Japanese wife shows that there were elements of worthiness and lovableness in his character, and there all wise men will leave the problem, recognising with compassion the tremendous obstacles and temptations which met Hearn from the start, and which made his life-course as difficult as any that can be remembered. Dr. Gould's grievance against Hearn is evidently that Hearn dropped him. It seems that Hearn was in the way of dropping his personal friends, and no doubt this is regrettable. But that he should have dropped Dr. Gould was a remarkable instance of perspicacity. No one who reads this book will blame Hearn for a moment. As for Dr. Gould's use of his professional knowledge, it is best that I should say nothing lest I should say too much. If there are more volumes of wretched tit-e-tattle like this about Hearn, it is to be hoped that English publishers and readers will leave them alone. Hearn has left for us his books, and they represent the conscientious use of very great gifts, while there is nothing in such as I have read to offend the most fastidious."

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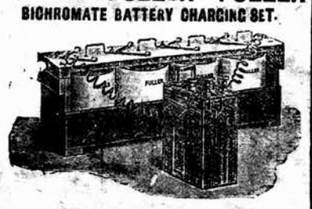

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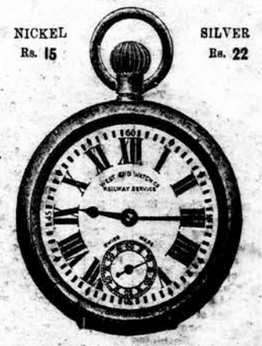

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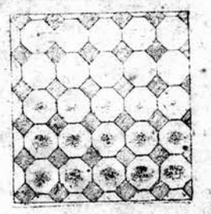

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This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....
Address.....

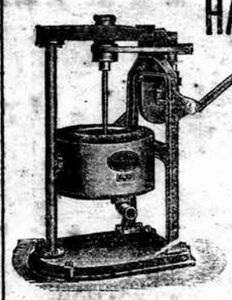
BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.



HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL
FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.

SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.
HUDDERSFIELD,
ENGLAND.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1833.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
Thomas Wilkinson
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid imposition the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 29,

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	85 7/8		1/8
do.	Rentes	96		1/4
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 13/16		7-16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities....	63 1/2	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London	...	23 13/16	1/16	
do.	do. 2 months' bence	23 13/16	1/16	
do.	in New York ...	51 5/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·11 1/2	unchgd	
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·39 1/4		1-4
do.	do. do. New York.	4·86 1/8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since	28th
do	Short London Bills			May
	3 months' sight.	1 3/8		1/16
do.	Indian Bank Bills			
	6 months' sight ..	2 1/8	unchgd	
do.	3 months' Fine			
	Trade Bills	2		1-8
do.	6 months' Fine			
	Trade Bills	2 1/8	1-4	
Interest	day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	unchgd	
do.	7 day Market Loans...	11-8	unchgd	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England £25,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10½ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200
Imports	... 5,000
Mid-Americans	5·32+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 13/16 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·83	4·76	4·73	4·73	4·72
+03	+04	+04	+06	+05
F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	
4·73	4·74	4·75	4·75	
+05	+05	+05	+04	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	54,000
Do. do. last year	39,000
Exports to Great Britain. ...	35,000
Do to Continent	33,000

Spot Cotton—9·40 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·01+06 } Advanced early on unfavourable weather reports and declined later owing to longs unloading.

Do. do. Dec. 8·77+04 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/8+1-16

Futures—Month of Oct. 8·76+02

Do. do. Dec. 8·67—01

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Karachi 40 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—London—Value—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,530,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 2/4 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Nominal—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 45 3/4 Sept.-Oct—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchg[d].

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 3d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [29TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes Sova ...	Rs 3,510		
Gold Coins ..	22,611	Aden	Sundry Importers
Rupees	1,500		
1 Parcel Silver...	6	London	Hongkong Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened to-day at 1s 3 7-8d T. T., 1 3 29-32 on demand and 14 s. 1-16d. for 3 months' credits. There is no enquiry for remittance and any purchases made have been at 1s. 3 29-32d. telegraphic. Credits are very scarce and all Banks will now buy at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 1-2

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the ready and first settlement quotations were alike at 95 1-2, the second account being quoted at 95 5-16. There has not been much doing considering the proximity of the settlement but the tone of the market is steady. Calcutta quotations are advised as 95 7-16 ready and 95 3 8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95-8
1st Settlement	„	95-8
2nd Settlement	„	95-5

Bullion :—

On Monday the price of Bar silver in London improved 1-16 to 2 13-16 for ready and delivery forward in two months. New York was up 1-8 at 51 5-8. Locally, the market has been quiet, opening at 61 1-8 ex-duty and closing at 61 1-16. There has been a small business reported at the lower quotation. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Gold		24	4	0
		24	3	
			2	
			1	
			1	
			1	
Silver			1	
Ditto	1st Settlement ...	60	14	0
Ditto	2nd Settlement ...	60	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is firm and prices are Rs. 2 to 3 higher than yesterday's quotations. There is some enquiry from Exporters for new crop and ready cotton for prompt shipment and a fairly good business was done by Exporters to Japan in new Oomras. Local mills are still steady buyers of ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	241	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	232 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	214	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	207	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	201	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	193	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	186	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	192	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	183	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	172	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.

Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.

Total Imports 4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
4·90	4·73	4·70	4·69
—03	—03	—03	—04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·69	4·70	4·71	4·71	4·71
—03			—04	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 7 13 0 R.D.

Tone—Dull and declining.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 8 1 0

Yellow Gujerat ... ... „ 9 4 0

Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 9 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 14 0

Apl.-May ... ... „ 9 7 0 R. D.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

— Rs. 30 9 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 10 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 6 7 0

„ 6 12 0 R.D.

Tone—Steady with good enquiry.

Wheat :—

White Pessi 85 p.c....Rs. 5 11 0 April-May R. D.

White Delhi, ... „ 5 6 0 „ „

Tone.—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,462 1-2
India	63 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	51

Mills :—

David	395
Kohinoor	775
Manockji Petit	3,330
Crescent Mills	97 1-2

Presses :—

New Mofussil 660

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	130
Bombay Flour Mill	930
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	330
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1102 1-2
Treacher & Co	610

Railways :—

Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s	47
Ahmedabad-Prantej	559 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	116
Tapti-Valley	433 1-2
Ahmedabad-Dholka	105

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	1,636 bales.
Wheat	...	8,433 cwts.
Linseed	...	1,156 „
Rapeseed	...	677 „
Gingellyseed	...	1,993 „
Poppyseed	...	53 „
Groundnuts	...	113 „
Castorseed	...	8,597 „
Rice	...	33,715 „
Myrabollams	...	1,758 „
Cottonseed... ...	...	1,901 „
Mowraseed... ...	...	2,533 „
Gram	...	2,106 „
Joowar	...	732 „
Maize	...	228 „

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Sonakim right (29-9 08).

Turkish route right (29-9-08)

SIR ALFRED JONES, Chairman of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, is making arrangements to despatch an expedition to Jamaica to investigate tropical diseases and the insect life of the island which is responsible for carrying disease. At a recent banquet, given by Sir William Bowring, the Acting Lord Mayor of Liverpool, to the West Indian planters, Sir Alfred Jones promised that such an expedition would be sent. It is intended to send Mr. Robert Newstead, the lecturer in Economic Entomology and Parasitology of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, to Jamaica in the first week of November to undertake the investigation of the ticks which are responsible for certain diseases in animals, and of disease-bearing insects. He will probably be accompanied by a medical research expert, whose duties will be to investigate the indigenous diseases of the island.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pains of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and will produce natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	2 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,330
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	62½ 13
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	50 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£23½
Mercantile	£5	£1	3 „	£1 7½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£	£5	61-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	15 p. c.	540

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	4 c-o	13½
Back Bay B th.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	130
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issues.....	62½	6½	8½	xd 2,62½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	198
Bombay Ice Mf'.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Compa y...	O. £50 P. 250	250	p. c. 6	380
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	250 100	p. c. 6 yr. 50	275 xd 297½
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	105
Kemp and Co'.....	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.....	50	100	11	95
Oriental Govt. Security Life A	500	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental ining Co., Limited	100	30	...	97
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 57	457½
Shivrajpur.....	A. 10	10	p.c 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 50 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	div. 12 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	75	750	3,200	125
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	105	105	105	105
Broach City	500	500	500	50
Fort.....	200	200	225	14
Godavery Valley ...	47	475	970	52½
Harvey and Sabhapatty	1,000	1,000	1,800	100
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	540	540
Hinguloe	550	550	115	15
Indian Cotton	100	100	110	6
Khangaum	175	175	1334	175
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	400	400	300	25
Mahuva	200	500	150	75
Mercantile	10	175	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	225	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	75
New Mofussil Co ...	400	400	681	680
New Berar	500	500	570	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	850	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	1,400	140
Sind	200	200	490	35
Surat City	1,000	20	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	500	500	40	595
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	520
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Aspur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	1½	615
Bombay United.....	200	200	50	560
Century	500	500	85	375
Central India.....	500	500	60	1,750
China	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	50	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd 1102½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	600
Counaught	500	300	25	230
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	250
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Corrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,093
David	200	250	20	397
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	50	610
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,450
Gold Mohur	500	500	50	575
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	50	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,700
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	195
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	95	840
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg. ...	250	250	10	180
Jawraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	50	410
Khandesh	1,000	800	75	980
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	55	775
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakhmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,450
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,330
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	10
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	20½
New City of Bombay	500	500	50	xd 700
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	690
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman	500	500	p. c. 8	500
Rip n	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	115
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 400
Sun	500	500	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,265
Tata Ho	500	500	30	xd 1,185
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	750
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

EA E ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY

"Recherche Tailoring."

NEW SEASON SUITINGS.

WORTH NOTING.

Only the best and most reliable materials are used. The variety of choice in colourings and designs is unlimited. Our selection is made from the newest and most exclusive styles and is always UP-TO-DATE.

EXPERIENCED CUTTERS EMPLOYED.

NAVY SERGE	FANCY FLANNELS	SMART ANGOLAS	NEW CASHMERES	WHITE FLANNELS
The makes in Navy Serge are guaranteed Fast Dyes and the best value.	Newest Designs and colourings in Tropical Texture.	Just the Texture goes Monsoon wears.	Smart Styles. Latest colourings. Large variety.	Reliable Qualities. Guaranteed Shrunk.
LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 45 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 55 Cash.	TROUSERS FROM Rs. 12-8 Cash.

NEW CATALOGUE GENTLEMEN'S WEAR JUST READY.

LATEST FASHION DETAILS.

Asquith & Lord Ltd.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS, BOMBAY.

FIT and COMFORT GUARANTEED.

"SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

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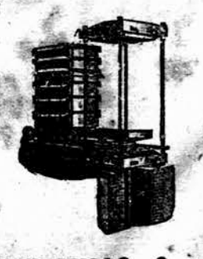

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OOTACAMUND.

THE LATE MRS. L. F. CHAPMAN.

Ootacamund, 24th Sept.—I have already announced the death of one of our oldest residents, in the person of Mrs. L. F. Chapman, who passed away at the age of 75 years on Monday evening, Mrs. Chapman had been a resident on these hills for over forty years and being a very devout Christian and most thoughtful of the poor, her death has been much felt here. Her remains were interred at St. Thomas's Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon when the burial service was read by the Rev. E. S. Morton, Chaplain. The coffin was covered with innumerable wreaths testifying to the popularity of the deceased lady. An old resident writes of the earlier days of the late Mrs. Chapman's life as follows to the local paper, of which Mr. L. F. Chapman was for many years editor and proprietor:—

A devout Christian, and an admirable specimen of the English gentlewoman of now only too rare a type, Mrs. Chapman in the latter years of her life has at her advanced age—she was 75 years old when taken—naturally dropped to some extent out of Society movements, in this era of bustling change. But to the last, everyone who had the good fortune to make her acquaintance was at once impressed by her amiability, the charm of her old world manner, and the wonderful preserved vigour of her intellectual powers.

Some thirty or more years ago, the lamented lady held her own conspicuously in the coterie of bright and accomplished English Society folk then to be found in this Station. A good rider, a charming hostess the champion of the old Nilgiri Archery Club, she also made her mark, in the quiet way of those days, in the local world of letters, being the possessor of a facile pen, with keen powers of observation, and a good-natured wit which "set down naught in malice." Of the good she did by stealth during her long and blameless life, there is no record perhaps except where the Recording Angel is busy in another world but some idea of it may be formed from the numbers of poor people who crept in to pay their last tribute of respect and gratitude at her grave.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. L. F. Chapman, who is now almost 80 years of age and in a low state of health. He has been admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where every care and attention is being paid him by kind friends.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the usual meeting of the Ootacamund Municipal Council held at noon to-day, the Councillors present were:—Mr. E. F. Handcock, Chairman, the Rev. A. N. C. Storrs, M. A., Major Illington, I. M. S., Messrs. Colin Mackenzie, W. C. McMurray, W. Ward, H. E. Browne, A. E. Irvine, Sathasiva Moodeliar, Mahomed Oomer Sait and Adam Sait.

HEALTH OFFICER FOR OOTACAMUND.

The Chairman's note, suggesting that a Health Officer for the Ootacamund Municipality in lieu of a Chief Sanitary Inspector should be appointed, was taken as read.

Mr. H. E. Browne said that he had read a suggestion in the local newspaper to the effect that Government should be asked for the loan of Dr. Harris's services for five years. He thought the suggestion a good one, as Dr. Harris was an able and capable officer with exceptional knowledge of local sanitary requirements.

The Chairman pointed out that his suggestion was for a Commissioned Officer.

Mr. Browne, continuing said, a Commissioned Officer was out of the question, as the Council would only be able to afford the services of a very junior officer. He would not have knowledge of the country, would not be able to speak the language, and would have to leave as soon as he got a little experience as he would then be promoted in the Service. Members present supported Mr. Browne's view.

As regards Dr. Harris, Mr. Handcock thought it would not be worth his while to accept the office. He said he was an officer with exceptional qualifications and he did not think another in the Subordinate Medical Service with his qualifications could be found.

Mr. Irvine spoke on the advantages of having an officer of local experience who could speak the language. Some discussion on the matter of pay and private practice followed. Mr. McMurray and other members thought that the Health Officer should be allowed to take private practice outside his official hours.

Major Illington was opposed to such an officer being allowed to take private practice.

Mr. Browne then proposed that Government be asked to lend the services of an experienced Assistant-Surgeon with English qualifications.

Major Illington objected to the addition of English qualifications.

After much discussion the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council strongly supports the suggestion of the Chairman that a Health Officer is necessary in the present conditions of Ootacamund. It considers that an experienced Assistant Surgeon, who will give his whole time to the work, should be appointed. Such an officer, the Council thinks, could be obtained on a monthly salary from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. The Council is prepared to pay half of this amount if Government will be pleased to help the Municipality with the other half."

The rest of the business was mainly a routine nature.

MANGALORE.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

Mangalore, 24th Sept.—On Monday, the 21st instant, there was an interesting function in the Panchama School Hall at Mangalore. Sixty-four Mulsaris (headmen) of the Panchamas living in the suburbs of Mangalore were given a dinner by Mr. K. Ranga Rao, the Secretary of the Mission, and his sympathising friends.

After the dinner, Mr. Ranga Rao delivered an address in Tulu, in the course of which he said:—

The benign British Government is kind towards you; it pities you and wants you to be called by the more honourable name of Panchamas. The Government wants you to improve yourselves and be happy like all other people of higher castes. You are wrong in grumbling that the Government cares only for the higher castes. To the British Government all of us are alike. They have the same laws for all of us. The Civil, the Revenue and the Criminal Courts, the Post and Telegraph Offices, Schools, Hospitals, and Police Stations are all as much for your good as for ours; nay, in some matters the Government is partial towards you. If they give Rs. 100 to a school of higher caste boys, they give Rs. 200 to the Panchama school, so as to encourage education amongst you. If you do not or cannot take advantage of the public offices as we do, it is your own fault and not that of the Government. . . . . If you think well, you will agree with me that it is not so much the ill-treatment of higher castes but your own faults that have been the cause of your poverty and degradation. Your habits of drunkenness and your utter disregard for education have made you a poor, degraded, ignorant, and despised people.

Take my advice now. As you have grown old in your habits, it may not be possible for you to give up drinking. You can, however, reduce the quantity of liquor drunk daily. This will enable you to save something. Take good care of your children; never give them liquor to drink and do not keep them idle at home. People of higher castes spend much for the education of their children. They pay heavy school fees and spend money on books and dress. We give your children free education; we supply them with books, slates, and even dress and their midday meal. Yet your children, if they attend school one day, stay away for three days. From enquiry I learn that you do not press them to go to school but suffer them to go wrong. Higher caste people do not do so. We have an Industrial Institute intended to benefit your people. If your children get some education and learn weaving, we will give them a loom each which they can work in their own houses and make some money. . . . . To improve your condition we have another scheme. We have purchased some land at Bijai and have applied for another extensive plot in the vicinity, in Derebail. We want to parcel out this land amongst you on permanent lease for nominal rent and will help you to build dwelling houses for yourselves. You will be petty landowners possessing property. You can build well-ventilated houses and whitewash your walls periodically. You will be under our protection. Your women can wear sarees with colour borders; you will be able to hold clean umbrellas, wear clean cloth extending below your knees and you can do many other things . . . We can provide for your training in industries and provide also for your depositing your weekly savings of 2 or 4 annas a week, which will be a great help to you when you are in need. . . .

By all means be worthy descendants of your great ancestors. Do not at all be under the impression that the Government is indifferent towards you and partial to higher classes. Our respected Collector, Khan Bahadur Aziz-ud-din Sahib, is a very kind-hearted gentleman and pities you very much in your present condition. You know yourself that one of you has been employed by him in the Collectorate Press; but, mind, he was employed because he deserved it. If you give good education to your children, Government service will be as open to the worthy men of your community as to all higher caste people. Improve yourself, I say, by all means.

After the address was over, the Panchama Mukaris discussed the several suggestions made by Mr. Ranga Rao for their improvement, and in a body thanked him and his friends and assured him that they would adopt his advice.

TRAVANCORE.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT.

Trevandrum, 22nd Sept.—No definite programme of the tour of H. E. Lord Kitchener has been published yet. It is reported that his Excellency is coming here about the middle of November, travelling by backwater via Cochin. Arrangements for shooting are being made both at Muthupuzhy in South Travancore and on the Periyar Hills on the Travancore side. The Durbar has sanctioned Rs. 500 for the camping arrangements, which are in the hands of Mr. A. W. L. Vernede, District Magistrate. It is said that bison are plentiful in the Periyar Hills.

THE CONVENT OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

Trevandrum, 23rd Sept.—The good work done by the Lady Superior and Sisters of the Convent of the Holy Angels was appreciated by more than one visitor last week. On Saturday the Consort of H. H. the Maharajah visited the educational institutions attached to the Convent. The Consort, who was accompanied by her two sisters, was received by the Reverend Mother and Sisters at the entrance of the hall and conducted to the Industrial School, where the orphans were busily plying their bobbins and at the intricate lace patterns . . . . . the young guests of the lady visitors, the orphans were delighted with the prizes they received. The school children and ladies' teachers had assembled in the hall, which was tastefully decorated. There were arranged on a table books, dolls, big and small picture books, work boxes, etc., to be distributed as prizes. These were given away, by the distinguished visitor, and a programme of drill, action songs, recitations, dialogues was gone through to the delight of the visitors. At the conclusion of the programme, "Long live our Maharajah" was sung. Before leaving the Consort made a brief speech in Malayalam, in which she expressed her great pleasure in being allowed to take part in the day's proceedings and promised to give all possible help to the Convent. Prize Distribution in future. The visitors were then taken to the Oratory, where she was welcomed by the girls with a song, dialogue, etc. The Consort expressed her pleasure at the excellent manner in which the destitute girls are being looked after by the Nuns.

Mr. Lionell Davidson, Acting British Resident, and Mrs. Davidson, also visited the educational institutions attached to the Convent and were favourably impressed with what they saw. Mrs. Davidson has expressed her pleasure at the manner in which they were received by the Lady Superior and of the beneficent nature of the work done within the institution. The Dewan, Mr. P. Rama Gopalacheri, paid a similar visit, and was also much interested. The work in the Industrial School was specially commended. The Dewan was accompanied by Mr. P. C. Ananda Charlu, retired Public Prosecutor, Cellary, his brother-in-law. Before leaving, the Dewan congratulated the Reverend Mother on the excellent condition of the institution.

PESHAWAR.

Peshawar September 25th. The winter season is to be opened with a popular wedding which is to be celebrated at St. John's Church on the 21st of October. The bride is Miss Maisie Wheldon and the bridegroom Captain E. B. Gordon of the 36th Northumberland Fusiliers, a well-known figure in Peshawar society. The bride is going to stay with Captain and Mrs. Austin Hardwood on her arrival, but the after-Church wedding festivities are to take place at the Club grounds.

Large caravans are coming in weekly from Cabul, but no information can be gleaned from traders as to the plans of the Amir in connection with his reported contemplated visit to Jalalabad. A good number of horse dealers have accompanied the "Kafilas," and are parading their Kabuli and Badakshan animals about Peshawar. Carpets from Merve, Bukhara and Punjdeh are being brought in for sale in the city here. The colouring and designs are truly exquisite, and in anticipation of the American globe-trotters who will be putting in an appearance after the end of two months, the prices are rather high. The best time for buying carpets is now over, but in the slack season there was not such a display to select from. A peculiar export which finds its way from Russia, across Central Asia by camel, is crockery. It has the stamp of a Moscow firm, and consists chiefly of tea pots, cups and saucers. They are blue and white, or red and white with a pretty design of flowers, and are the only crockery used in Peshawar city, whose inhabitants nearly all drink tea twice daily. How this crockery, which has travelled slowly and at great expense and risk across Persia and Afghanistan to India, can compete with English made goods, which are dumped by rail, is a mystery. Most probably the great copper "samovars" which must have attracted the notice of every European visitor to the city were brought here along the great inland trade routes too.

Polo is going strong. The polo ground in Cantonments has been in use for the past week, and it was really a relief not to have to ride all that long way down to the Race Course. But we have now had to give it a rest, and have resumed use of the Race Course ground. The polo is getting faster and better than it was, and at present there are not too many players; so that each individual gets as many "chukkers" as he wants. The racquet courts are always full of an afternoon, but tennis finds but few votaries.

The hounds of the Peshawar Vale Hunt are still in Murree, and in the best of health though, on their return to the plains next month, they will require a great deal of exercise and many long runs before they will be fit to hunt. Since last winter the subject of hunting subscriptions has been revised by a committee, and the changes proposed met with general satisfaction.

Enteric is very prevalent in the Peshawar district, and it is understood that the troops at present in Cherat will not be hurried down until the climate is more healthy.

WEDDING AT BANGALORE.

ENSOR-DUDLEY-CAMPBELL.

A pretty wedding took place at the Kirk on Thursday last when Mr. and Mrs. Campbell's daughter Stella Pauline, was married to Mr. Cecil Ensor-Dudley, eldest son of the late Rev. N. Dudley, Dean of Londonderry. The service was fully choral. The bride was attired in a charming empire frock of silver chiffon on a foundation of white satin, the skirt was in the directoire mode, and kimono straps with real lace sleeves (a present from Mrs. Hamilton Smythe) finished off the bodice. The dress was designed by "Regent House" Bangalore. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms surmounted by an embroidered veil, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and maidenhair. The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were her sister, Miss Lucy Campbell, and Miss Florence Merritt, who looked very elegant in white with wreaths of white clematis and embroidered veils. They carried pretty bouquets of white roses and blue cornflowers. There were four little flower girls the Misses Marjorie Campbell, Billy Healey, Kathleen and Chris Fury, in pink with wreaths of forget-me-nots, two of whom carried flowers in artistic little baskets while two were armed with "confetti" with which they pelted the happy couple after the ceremony. Owing to Mr. Lusk, who is stationed in the mofussil, being unable to get leave at the last moment his place as bestman was taken by Mr. Hamilton-Smythe. Mrs. Fletcher presided at the organ, and the Kirk choir was present. After the ceremony, the wedding party was photographed by Messrs. Gentle and Co., and subsequently a reception was held in the M. and S. M. Institute. The cake, a pretty design by Messrs. Baccala and Co, was cut by the bride with her father's sword, after which the health of the happy pair was proposed by Mr. Campbell, and the bridegroom responded suitably. Mr. and Mrs. Ensor-Dudley left for Trichinopoly by mail amid showers of "confetti" and rice also an old shoe, which fortunately missed making a "bulls-eye" on the bridegroom but made an "outer" on the carriage with a resounding thump. The brides goingaway dress was of violet velvet and she wore a pretty white lace hat.

The bride's mother was dressed in old rose trimmed with pink satin. Mrs. Hamilton-Smythe the bride's eldest sister, wore an empire gown of biscuit chiffon-taffeta on a foundation of shine satin, the hem of the skirt was beautifully embroidered in biscuit silk, the bodice was embroidered and trimmed with blue velvet and pompoms. A cream taffeta and velvet hat with a large ecru ostrich feather and blue roses completed a very striking toilette. Miss Cole, aunt of the bride looked sweet in a gown of pink French muslin and Mrs. R. Wale looked smart in a mauve gown trimmed with mauve satin. Among the numerous and valuable presents we extract the following:—Bridegroom to bride, a turquoise and pearl brooch; bride to bridegroom, a gold swami pattern ring; bride's parents, cheque; Mrs. Hamilton Smythe, ruby ring and silver tooth brush and comb; Mr. Hamilton-Smythe, cheque; Miss Lucy Campbell, a beautifully engraved work box; Miss Marjorie Campbell, a gold and turquoise bangle; Mr. C. Campbell, cheque; Mrs. Dorabjee, a heavy gold curb bangle; Mrs. Macdonald, cheque and purse; Mr. and Mrs. Poole, silver powder box; Mrs. Goodie, set of silver serviette rings; Mr. and Mrs. Claudius, travelling rug; Mr. and Mrs. Pharoah, porcelain statuettes; Mrs. Fox, cake dish. Miss Luza, cut glass and silver mustard pot. Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnson, cheese dish; Mrs. Ferguson, gold embroidered teapoy cover; Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnson, silver cruet stand. On the departure of the bride and bridegroom the Misses Campbell held a dance till the small hours. A military band formed the orchestra.

KASAULI.

Kasauli is a centre of strenuous toil. No one who lives there, or even makes a short stay as an unhappy 'dog-boy,' can doubt that.

This being so, it was certainly surprising how large a number of us contrived to look not the least bit tired on the 23rd September, when we all more or less, met together for a particularly cheery dance. Most of us managed, with the aid of paint and powder, to remove the lines of weariness from our faces. Those of us who couldn't, hid our heads altogether under feathers, masks and clothed the rest of us in mirth. Those who had little imagination left, let what there was run riot in getting for which Dutch garments provided the necessary expanse. Therefore there were by the dozen, so it seemed, and was much admired costume was that worn by Mr. Bennett as an Albanian Chief. Amongst the ladies some very pretty frocks were produced. One or two stood out as particularly happy. Miss Campbell's Day and Night looked charming. A very becoming frock was worn by Mrs. Weather as "Veronique." Pretty Miss Muffett was not wanting, nor happy "Folly" in yellow and white. For sheer enjoyment of life, however, I back the Spanish maidens, of whom there were enough to justify an encore for Espana dello fully played, as was the whole programme, by the 5th Regiment left to us of the band of the R. D. G. Regiment.

We were lucky enough to have one more opportunity of enjoying the music of the Connaught Rangers band before they leave us after a flying visit. They played a pleasing programme during dinner, and gave us the stirring strains of "Auld Lang Syne" as the health of Colonel Woodhouse was drunk by way of farewell, as he goes short, to take up an important appointment at Home. He and Mrs. Woodhouse will be much missed, and all Kasauli I am sure, wishes them goodbye and best of luck.

I cannot close this letter without mentioning "Jhandi Pagar," a burlesque of no mean order, got up and run with no mean skill by Mrs. Healy, who I am sad to say, is leaving us shortly. The leading parts were in very capable hands. Mr. Bennett, as Alphonse the valet, and Miss Sweetnam as Dudit, the maid, deserve special mention. The latter in her song, "A common little girl," made a great hit.

Mr. Spenser too as the shy but amorous "signaller" and Mrs. Reilly the up-to-date Simla lady were well above the average.

The dancing of the chorus was much appreciated. One of the "spot" numbers was certainly "Tell me pretty maiden." On one night especially the audience consisting largely of the most merciless class, the signalling class, who had obviously come to cheer and encourage with their gibes their unhappy fellow waggers on the stage. Was it envy, jeering I wonder, or was there a trifle of envy as well?

Mr. Murray's songs were well received, and Corporal Thomson got the applause to which he is no doubt quite accustomed. Altogether it was a most successful show, and I hope the local charities will benefit well though expenses were doubtless heavy.

Tennis and hockey are in full swing. Of the latter there is now a match in progress. May the best team win.

ALLEGED MURDERS AT BHOWNAGAR.

Bhownagar, September 27.—The supposed murders of two Brahamin women—one of them pregnant—has been committed here. A Koli, who has been arrested on suspecion. The object was theft of ornaments. Major Beale, Political Agent of Bongad proceeds on leave shortly for one year.

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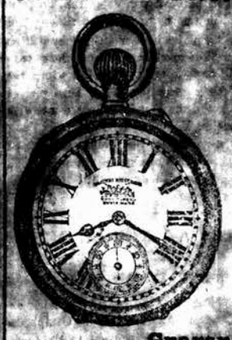

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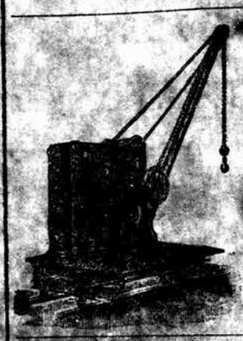

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